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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS: Cloudy, some rain. Tomorrow: 30-32 (1-5). LONDON: Snow. Durban: 30-32 (1-5). Little change. Yesterday: (CHANGEL: 30-32). BOMB: 28-30 (1-5). NEW YORK: 28-30 (1-5). Yesterday: 28-30 (1-5).

Austria 6 S. Luxembourg 10 L.F. Eire (inc. tax) 10 S.F. Morocco 12 S.F. Denmark 12 S.F. Netherlands 0.85 P.R. France 1.00 P.R. Norway 1.25 N.R. Germany 0.80 D.M. Portugal 6 Esc. Great Britain 1 P. Spain 16 Ptas. India 8 Drs. Sweden 120 S.Kr. Iran 20 Rials. Switzerland 120 S.Fr. Israel 12 N.I.S. Taiwan 1.00 U.S. Military 50.13 Lebanon 75 P. Yugoslavia 3.00 D.

Bids Soviets Sentences of h in Leningrad

Dec. 25 (UPI)—In a national outpouring of anger today demanded that the Soviet Union annul the sentences imposed in the Leningrad hijacking trial and migrate to Israel.

Persons in Tel Aviv massed outside the Finnish embassy to protest the sentences, to roar chants against Soviet interests in Israel, to burn a Soviet flag and to burn a black Nazi swastika. Thousands more staged a massive protest at the historic Walling Wall here in Jerusalem.

"Not only for the sake of the Jews, but for the sake of the Russian masses whom you are disgracing by these acts, stop these actions," Premier Golda Meir, dressed in mourning black, said in a plea to the Soviet Union that she uttered at an emergency session of the Knesset (parliament).

"Shadow of Death" "Lift the shadow of death from the condemned men. Liberate these Jews who—no one knows better than you—are completely innocent. Let the Jews who so desire depart to their homeland and join their people," she said.

The Knesset, by unanimous standing ovation, passed a resolution asserting its "shock, anxiety and protest of the brutal and murderous sentences" and joined Mrs. Meir in appealing to parliaments, governments, religious and intellectual leaders and molders of world opinion to speak out for Soviet Jewry.

"Sons of Light" She said Israel looked on with pride, admiration and love at the struggle of Soviet Jews to go to the Jewish state. She called them heroes in "the war of the sons of light against the dominion of darkness."

The three Knesset members of Israel's tiny Rakah Communist party stayed away from today's vote, saying they would not take part in a campaign of anti-Soviet incitement. "But they sent a cable to Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny asking clemency for the Leningrad defendants."

Police Trap TEL AVIV, Dec. 25 (NYT)—According to an interview with an unidentified authority published today in Yedioth Aharanot, an independent Israeli newspaper, the Soviet Jews fell into a trap laid by the Soviet secret police.

The authority said a Soviet agent had approached the Jews with a proposal that they escape by plane to Scandinavia. The agent had not proposed hijacking or the use of weapons, the source said. At the agent's insistence, two non-Jews were included in the plan, apparently to link the conspiracy with the struggle of Soviet intellectuals for freedom, the source said.

The Jews, who were desperate after their repeated applications for exit permits had been rejected, were easy victims, according to the article.

At the end of a solemn Christmas mass, attended by several hundred worshippers, added: "Do not accuse. Be understanding. Forgive. Feel compassion. Put your hands to the plow so that there could be more bread in our fatherland. Justly share the slice of bread, first to the children of the nation, and their working mothers and fathers."

The prime minister read a message (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1).

Eban Declares Israel Must Go Back to Talks TEL AVIV, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said tonight that Israel could not longer delay its return to stalled Middle East peace talks under UN mediator Gunnar H. Jarring.

"The hour of decision is close at hand," Mr. Eban said. "There exists no argument now which can justify a delay."

"One should not look at the rosy aspect of rejoining the peace table," Mr. Eban said, "but rather consider the grim consequences of a refusal to go on."



SILENT PROTEST—Members of the Israeli parliament in Jerusalem stand for a moment of silence after learning of the sentences in the Leningrad hijack plot trial.



MESSAGE TO THE POPE—A group of Italian Jews hold up signs for the Pope to see during his Christmas benediction from the balcony of St. Peter's Basilica. The signs, protesting the Leningrad verdict, read: "Freedom for the Jews in the U.S.S.R."

Reaction to Hijacking Trial

Jews Threaten Soviet Envoys in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (AP)—Jewish militants, angered by the hijacking conviction of Russian Jews by a Leningrad court, climbed onto the roof of an East Side synagogue opposite the Soviet mission to the United Nations yesterday and shouted threats.

The demonstrations, led by Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the Jewish Defense League, ended a police security detail, ignored police barriers set up on East 67th Street and entered the synagogue through a back entrance.

"No Russian is safe in New York," they shouted through bullhorns from atop the synagogue. "Two Russians for every Jew."

Police made no attempt to dislodge the demonstrators, but barred several others from entering the synagogue.

Five Arrested Later, five teen-agers were arrested after they entered an adjoining building and tried to slip to the synagogue from its roof. They were charged with burglary and possession of burglary tools.

Meanwhile, the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Conference on Soviet Jewry issued statements protesting the convictions.

The anti-Soviet demonstration began as a torchlight march with a coffin borne aloft to protest the two death sentences handed down in Leningrad. Rabbi Kahane and about a dozen others climbed to the top of the synagogue when police ordered the demonstrators behind barriers a block away from the Soviet mission.

About 20 protesters were allowed to march to the mission directly across the street from the synagogue, to present a petition. Police escorted the group.

The petition was not accepted. A police officer brought word from the mission that a Soviet official had pointed out that the Soviet Union was a signatory to the UN Charter and agreed that persons were free to emigrate to any country.

Meanwhile, New York City's five district attorneys have announced that they are seeking permission to observe the criminal trials of Soviet citizens, most of them Jews, because they fear the proceedings are "unfair."

At a Christmas Eve news conference at the bar association, the prosecutors referred to the just ended trials in the Soviet Union of 11 persons on charges of attempting to hijack a Soviet airliner last June 15, and the

scheduled trials of about 30 others on criminal charges. They complained that Western observers were banned from the trials.

The prosecutors revealed the contents of an "open letter" to S. Y. Solovier, chief prosecutor of the Soviet Union today to show clemency for the Russian Jews sentenced to death at the Leningrad hijack-plot trial.

The message called for clemency "in view of the tragic events suffered by Jewish people in our time."

British "Concerned" LONDON, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Jews and Christians called on Soviet authorities today to rescind death sentences passed on two Russian Jews in Leningrad.

The Council of Christians and Jews said it was "deeply concerned" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

There were no arrests or violent incidents today.

World Jurist Plea GENEVA, Dec. 25 (NYT)—The International Commission of Jurists urged the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union today to show clemency for the Russian Jews sentenced to death at the Leningrad hijack-plot trial.

The message called for clemency "in view of the tragic events suffered by Jewish people in our time."

Washington Flag-Burning WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—About 300 Jews burned a Soviet flag and demonstrated near the Washington Committee for the Release of Captive Soviet Jewry. The same group invaded the offices of the Soviet news agency Tass, here Nov. 20.

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As Burgos Verdict Nears Basques Free Consul; He Is Safe in Germany

BONN, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—West German Consul Eugen Beihl has been released after being kidnapped in Spain and held for 25 days by Basque nationalists.

He arrived safely in Wiesbaden, West Germany, today after being freed by the kidnappers who seized him at his San Sebastian home.

Tonight Mr. Beihl, 59, described on West German television how he spent eight days blindfolded in the hands of his kidnappers.

Wearing a sweater and open shirt, the consul looked tired as he explained that he had no idea where he was held after being seized.

The consul had tears in his eyes as he wished his wife and daughter—still in Spain—"all the best."

2 Hostages Given

The TV network, in presenting Mr. Beihl, announced that two West German television men had given themselves up to the Basque nationalists today as temporary hostages to secure the release of Mr. Beihl.

The Paris correspondent of the Second West German TV network, Albert Gaum, told viewers that the two hostages were to remain in Basque hands until the consul reached West Germany, Belgium, Switzerland or another country outside the kidnap area.

Mr. Gaum, who accompanied Mr. Beihl to Wiesbaden, indicated that he was not allowed to state where the transfer had taken place.

TV Interview

In his TV interview, Mr. Beihl said: "I was in a miserable mood on the 24th. For the first time since the end of the war I was not able to spend Christmas with my family."

When his captors told him he was likely to be released within a few hours, he did not believe them at first, he said.

He said he was made to put on dark glasses through which he could see nothing and was taken by car to a rendezvous with the television correspondent.

Mr. Beihl said the move to release him came quickly after three more people appeared suddenly in the room where he was being held—he believed it was an attic.

"All were masked, and their pistols were visible," he said. "I got a string of orders, given very sharply."

"Had Enough"

"I found it difficult to bear, and I tried to make clear to them that I already had had enough and did not need any more threats. 'I assured them that I would not bear a grudge against them if they gave me my freedom.'"

A spokesman of the TV network in Wiesbaden said tonight that it had no sign yet that the two new hostages—both Germans—had been released.

Mr. Beihl was met by his brother in the TV studio, and they were said to be heading for a hotel in the city, the spokesman said.

Mr. Beihl said on television that he wanted to return soon to his family.

A condition set by the Basques was that he not go back to his home immediately after his release, it was understood.

Mr. Beihl's brother, police chief Karl Beihl, said Mr. Beihl would



Eugen Beihl during a TV appearance after release.

leased, his family, in San Sebastian, was relaxed enough to pose for photographs around their Christmas tree.

They were unable to say whether he would fly first to Madrid for talks with his embassy or would return directly to San Sebastian.

A week ago an anxious Mr. Beihl had told reporters: "In this household we are not celebrating Christmas yet."

Amid tonight's excitement, friends began testifying the Beihl living room with Christmas decorations.

Mr. Beihl's release was first announced today in St-Jean-de-Luz, France, by Teleforo de Monzon, president of Anal Artea, a Basque emigrant organization. He said at a press conference, "The Consul Eugen Beihl has been freed by the ETA (a Basque splinter organization). He is in good health somewhere in Europe."

Mr. de Monzon declined to state the whereabouts of Mr. Beihl but told journalists they would have news of him later in the day.

Anal Artea claimed to have been in contact with the ETA ever since Mr. Beihl was seized.

Earlier statements transmitted through Anal Artea had said the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Temporary, 'Calculated Risk' Serious Shortages Reported Among Key U.S. Army Units

By William Beecher WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (NYT)—In late September, when heavy fighting between Jordanian Army troops and Syrian-backed Palestinian guerrillas threatened the safety of hundreds of Americans in

Jordan, the Pentagon alerted the 82d Airborne Division to prepare for a sudden rescue effort in Amman.

But from senior generals at Fort Bragg, N.C., where the 82d is headquartered, came a startling message: Because of manpower shortages, the division would not be able to deploy more than two of its three brigades.

The news shocked some Army officials because the 82d is the one division in the United States earmarked for dispatch in a matter of hours for a brushfire war or any other emergency anywhere in the world. It normally gets first call on manpower and equipment to enable it to fulfill this quick reaction mission.

But the 82d Division only about one month before, had been cut back, along with virtually every other Army division in the United States, West Germany and South Korea, in order to make up a 40,000-man shortage in combat troops in South Vietnam.

To cover most of the temporary deficiency, sources say, more than 10,000 troops each were taken last summer from posts in the United States and Germany and rushed to Vietnam and slightly under 10,000 men were transferred from Korean assignments. A balance of several thousand men was not filled immediately.

"We had to take a calculated risk," said one ranking Pentagon planner. "But now we've decided to build the 82d back up. And the other units should be back up to strength by next summer."

Shortages in manpower, spare (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

SAIGON, Dec. 25 (NYT)—Allied forces resumed the routine of war at 6 p.m. local time today after ending one of the quietest 24-hour Christmas truces on record.

Spokesmen for the South Vietnamese and U.S. forces said 55 shooting clashes occurred during the allied stand down, as compared to 116 enemy-initiated incidents last Christmas, when the allies similarly observed a one-day ceasefire.

One American soldier was wounded and none was killed in the ten incidents involving U.S. troops reported during this year's truce. During last year's truce, three American servicemen were wounded in clashes described by the U.S. command as enemy-initiated.

The South Vietnamese Army spokesman said ten government soldiers were killed during the same period, while last year, 14 South Vietnamese soldiers lost their lives.

The Viet Cong's National Liberation (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Pope Urges All Men to Learn Human Brotherhood Lesson

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI told a "profane and secularized" world today that it could never rid itself of hate, selfishness and war without learning the Christmas message that all men are brothers.

The Pope spoke from the main balcony of St. Peter's Basilica and then delivered his blessing to the City of Rome and the world.

The message brought by Christ to the world, the Pope said, is this:

"You must free yourselves of the centuries-old poison which you carry in your blood, that of selfishness and hate, of conflict as a system, of exclusiveness, of pride and personal and class interest."

Brotherhood of Men The 73-year-old Pontiff said Christ taught man to look upon every man as his brother, not a rival nor an enemy.

"The world of today, so profane and secularized and so allergic to whatever is of a sacred character," the Pope said, is rife with "illusions, frustrations, injustice and repression . . . in violation of its promises."

The Pope spoke after celebrating mass in St. Peter's Basilica. Shortly before he appeared on the balcony before a crowd of about 20,000 persons, shafts of sunlight

cut through the cold, gray sky over Rome. The crowd waved hankies and an Italian military band played the national anthems of Italy and the Vatican as the Pope appeared.

"We would like to raise our voice today and be heard in the secret recesses of every single conscience," the Pope said.

To Set Men Free The message of Christmas, he said, would truly set men free—the young . . . the disinherited, the automations of modern technology—and rescue from "the spiral of incurable inferiority."

Following his speech and blessing, the Pope expressed Christmas greetings in more than a dozen languages before returning to his private apartment where Vatican sources said, he shared a Christmas meal with some of his relatives, including two brothers and close assistants.

One somber note in the day's activities was a demonstration by members of a youth committee for the Jews of the Soviet Union. They stood on the line dividing the Vatican from Italy, silently holding black umbrellas and placards calling for freedom for Jews in the Soviet Union. They also protested the death sentences imposed yesterday on two defendants in a Soviet plane hijacking trial.



URBI ET ORBI—Pope Paul VI delivering his Christmas benediction

At Burned Party Headquarters

Newsman's Photos of Damage Are Seized by Gdansk Police

By James Feron

GDANSK, Poland, Dec. 25 (NYT).—This correspondent was detained for six hours today by Gdansk police for taking pictures of the shell of Communist party headquarters, burned last week in anti-government riots.

The film was eventually confiscated by authorities in provincial police headquarters. They said: "It is not advisable to take and transmit such pictures."

The Gdansk authorities also cautioned against taking other pictures and said we were to leave town tonight. They released, however, and permitted a morning departure in view of heavy snows along the six-hour drive to Warsaw.

This city had been sealed off for more than a week as workers' demonstrations erupted into violence and then spread to other coastal cities. Riots in Gdansk were resumed earlier this week and the curfew was lifted on Wednesday.

The admonition against photographing the scenes of last week's rioting underlined the impression gained here last night in interviews with Gdansk people that tension remains in the area.

It was also learned during a day spent in two police stations that Warsaw militia sent into Gdansk last week to assist overwhelmed local forces remain in the city.

In Near-Bilzard

Today's incident began shortly before noon in a near-bilzard. With Thaddeus Kopinski, The New York Times's Warsaw bureau assistant, and Marketa Pakarinen, his fiancée, we were preparing to drive back to Warsaw.

We photographed the central

railway station from the outside. The station post office had been burned but the station itself showed no damage and apparently was not involved in the dispute.

We then began taking pictures of the party headquarters building, a huge structure that dominates a major street leading off the main square.

The windows are now empty squares surrounded by the blackened evidence of the inferno that raged inside when workers set fire to it on Tuesday, the second and worst day of the riots in Gdansk.

A young man came up during the picture-taking, which was being done obviously from the opposite sidewalk, to say first in Polish and then in broken English that "the back is much worse."

At the back, where an annex was completely gutted, he strode past again and said: "I'm sorry, sir, but the police are watching you now." Actually they had been with us all morning.

300 Persons Died

Then, as he moved on, he said, "You should know that 300 persons died in Gdansk last week."

Gdynia is a nearby port town linked to Gdansk by electric trains. The rioting there was more severe than in Gdansk, although no Polish estimate has approached the youth's figure.

"Two hundred?" he shouted back, disappearing in an alley.

The policemen, in plain clothes, made no attempt to halt the photography, but two uniformed policemen asked for credentials, always the first step in situations such as this, when we returned to the car.

Gdansk strollers moved by for the half-hour we spent at curbside. Soon another policeman arrived with a Japanese newsman, Hidetake Sawa. The Bonn correspondent of Sankai Shimbun, who had been taking pictures from across the street.

Mr. Sawa was not released with us but police indicated that he would be freed later tonight.

We were taken by the police to local militia headquarters and kept waiting for three hours. No official had spoken to us when we were finally transferred to the larger provincial militia building.

Christmas Carols

There the wait was resumed. Policemen's radios inside the structure sent Christmas carols in German and Polish into the waiting area. Higher officials were summoned from home, where they had been spending Christmas with their families.

Some of the plainclothesmen assigned to watch us offered some unofficial advice on picture taking: "It's illegal all over the world to take pictures of shipyards, railway stations and official buildings. You should know better," one said.

Actually, the authorities who eventually returned our cameras did not say that it was illegal, only that it was inadvisable. They were courteous and asked if we had any complaints.

Foreign Ministry press officials who had been asked a few days ago, when Gdansk was declared open, if newsmen would be free to enter, replied that a tour was being considered for the next week.

The tour, as outlined informally, might include interviews with town officials arranged as press conferences for the large number of newsmen who are being given visas now to enter Poland in the wake of two weeks of rioting and government changes.

"Perhaps I have not cried out enough, I have not admonished enough, perhaps not warned and begged enough; although it is known that my voice was not always listened to, and has not moved every conscience, not even the best—my very great guilt."

"The 60-year-old primate said that if he could take on himself responsibility for all that had happened he would do so willingly."

"Perhaps I have not cried out enough, I have not admonished enough, perhaps not warned and begged enough; although it is known that my voice was not always listened to, and has not moved every conscience, not even the best—my very great guilt."

"The cardinal continued: 'We bishops and priests in our fatherland for whose independence and prosperity we work, struggling on the sector assigned to us of spiritual renovation of the nation—we feel co-responsible and we beg the families of those who were beaten to accept our confession and our plea for forgiveness.'

"It appears that a shock of conscience went through the whole of the Polish nation, from those who direct us and took responsibility for its development in the present moment, to all those who think, work, toll and suffer."

"Because this is the moment for general confession of the Polish nation and all those who compose this nation, this confession, while not accusing anybody, is beating the breast—my very great guilt."

"The Polish nation, in its nobility and spiritual capacity, is capable of delivering such a great confession," he added.

New U.S. Grant to Jordan
AMMAN, Dec. 25 (UPI).—The U.S. government has decided to grant Jordan \$5 million more for reconstruction of areas damaged in last September's civil war, official sources said yesterday. Washington granted \$5 million shortly after the war ended.

Revillon
open on Saturday

40, rue La Boétie 359-98-51.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR
8 RUE D'ANGELO, PARIS - OPE. 73-30
JUST LEFT THE TAXI DRIVER
"SANE ROO DOE NOO" OR
"DOOZ ROO MEWAT" LYONS
(US See Michel, LYONS).



BACK FROM CHINA—British banker David Johnston embraces his wife who met him yesterday in Hong Kong after he had walked across the covered bridge from Communist China, where he was a prisoner 28 months.

Briton's Christmas: Freedom After 28 Months in China Jail

HONG KONG, Dec. 25 (NYT).—A British banker accused by the Chinese authorities of spying crossed from Communist China into Hong Kong today after spending 28 months in a Shanghai jail.

The 55-year-old banker, David Johnston, said his release was the "best Christmas present" he had ever had.

He said that no specific charge had been made against him during his detention but that he was made to sign a "letter of confession" stating that he had offended against the laws of China.

At a news conference here, he said he was interrogated at length over a period of three months, and during the interrogations he was accused of spying.

Mr. Johnston looked pale and tired, but officials said he was well. He said he was physically well treated but was completely cut off from the outside world, neither receiving mail nor being allowed to send any.

Rank Manager
Mr. Johnston was the manager of the Shanghai branch of the Chartered Bank at the time of his arrest in August, 1968. His wife, Elizabeth, was allowed to leave Shanghai and returned to Britain.

They were reunited at the border today when Mr. Johnston walked across the railway bridge that is the main crossing point. As his wife rushed up to meet him he said, "It's marvelous to be back at Christmas."

Mr. Johnston's release closed a somber chapter in Sino-British relations, which, beginning in 1967, saw Communist-led riots in Hong Kong, the sacking of the British mission's chancery in Peking and indiscriminate arrest of British subjects in China. The banker was the last Briton the Chinese officially admitted they were detaining and the fifth released this year.

4 Believed Still Held
Four other Britons are believed to be under some form of detention, but the British government has not received any information about them despite repeated approaches to the Peking government.

They are regarded as being in a different category from those released, because three worked for the Chinese authorities and one is married to a Chinese citizen.

There has been a marked improvement in relations between Britain and China over the last year. Workers began raising the sacked mission building, Communist party chairman Mao Tse-tung sent a birthday greeting to Queen Elizabeth II, and a senior British official had useful talks in Peking with Chinese officials.

Last month a British trade official returned from a visit to China in a mood of optimism about the prospects for expanded commerce between the two countries.

South Korean Amnesty
SEOUL, Dec. 25 (AP).—The South Korean government announced yesterday that 75 prisoners, including three who were arrested in 1967 for involvement in an East Berlin-based spy ring, will be granted amnesties.

Peace Reigns in Bethlehem; Rites Draw 10,000 Pilgrims
BETHLEHEM, Dec. 25 (AP).—Christmas and its message of peace arrived today in the Holy Land, where for the first time in years the guns of war were silent.

Sunny weather—the warmest since the 1967 Middle East war—attracted thousands of pilgrims to this little town where Jesus was born.

Dayan Still Tops In Israeli Poll
TEL AVIV, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Gen. Moshe Dayan, Israel's Defense Minister, is more popular here than the country's Premier Mrs. Golda Meir, according to a public opinion poll published today.

The poll, conducted by Public Opinion Research of Israel Ltd., found that Gen. Dayan had support for 88 percent of the Israeli population and 84 percent supported Mrs. Meir.

Gen. Dayan has topped public opinion surveys here consistently since the Six-Day War over three years ago but the poll showed that Mrs. Golda Meir had risen in popularity by 10 percent since the last survey, made three months ago, David Ben-Gurion, the former premier, received only 2 percent.

10,000 Pilgrims
Police estimated that about 10,000 persons visited Bethlehem during the day. Between 4,000 and 5,000 were in Manger Square for the Christmas Eve ceremonies.

This was the fourth year that Bethlehem has celebrated Christmas under Israeli occupation. The three preceding Christmases have been marked by fighting on Israel's borders.

Debray Rests Before Visit To Allende

Goes to Chile Resort After Leaving Prison

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Regis Debray, 30, the French intellectual freed this week by Bolivia after serving 14 months of a 30-year sentence for alleged guerrilla activities, plans today to meet Chile's President Salvador Allende, the man chiefly responsible for his freedom.

Mr. Debray, accompanied by freed Argentine painter Ciro Bustos, similarly sentenced by a Bolivian military court in 1967, flew here last night with four other freed prisoners from the north Chilean port of Iquique. They had arrived in Iquique from Calcutta, southern Bolivia, after spending time in a cell described by Mr. Debray as one designed by a zoo keeper.

Mr. Debray was reunited with his wife today.

On arrival in Iquique, Mr. Debray said, "In Santiago, I am going to visit President Allende."

Mr. Debray and Mr. Bustos arrived at the nearby El Bosque Air Force Base in a police aircraft from Iquique. They had been expected to travel on a regular commercial flight. But apparently the Chilean government provided a special plane.

Soon after arrival, he left for Isla Negra, a resort near the port of Valparaiso, 75 miles west of here, to rest at the home of Chilean poet Pablo Neruda.

Sources said that Mr. Debray just wanted to rest and talk to the poet, one of the many intellectuals who continually pressed the Bolivian government to release him.

Mr. Debray had told the court-martial that convicted him that he had visited a revolutionary camp on a reporting assignment for a Mexican magazine. But the tribunal found him guilty of guerrilla activities.

Hopes for the prisoners' release grew following the seizure of power by Bolivia's leftist President Juan Jose Torres on Oct. 7 and President Allende's victory at the polls in November.

After weeks of rumors, it was originally reported in November that President Torres had signed a release order for Mr. Debray. But initial rightist opposition within the army was responsible for the delay in releasing him.

Shvernik to Be Buried Beside Kremlin Wall
MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Former Soviet President Nikolai Shvernik, 82—officially acclaimed a "tireless champion of the working class and of Communism"—who died last night, will be buried by the Kremlin wall in Moscow's Red Square tomorrow.

It was in Stalin's regime in the immediate postwar years that Mr. Shvernik held presidential office. After Stalin's death in 1953, he was moved back to his former job as head of the trade union apparatus.

Mr. Shvernik, who died after a long illness, retired from public and party life in 1966.

at the dreadful sentences in the Leningrad trials and urged "reconciliation by the Soviet authorities with the interests of humanity."

The Board of Deputies of British Jews said the sentences were "callous" and called on the Russians to rescind them.

Meanwhile, Britain's Communist party appealed to the Soviet Union

to commute without delay the death sentences passed at the trial.

"Olden to French Rabbi
PARIS, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—France's chief rabbi today described the Leningrad hijack-trial verdict as odious and said the anti-Semitism of the "odious and Stalinist" still held sway in the Soviet Union.

"The anti-Semitic and anti-Zionist character of the Leningrad verdict is now evident to the eyes of the whole world," Rabbi Jacob Kaplan declared.

"The odious verdict which has been announced revolts the conscience of those who cannot admit that justice should be trampled underfoot," Rabbi Kaplan said.

He called on world leaders to intervene immediately to keep the sentences from being carried out.

Protest at the Vatican
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Debray Rejected Comfortable Career Establishment Helped Free New-Left

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Dec. 25 (NYT).—Responding at last to appeals by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Pope Paul VI and thousands of others, the Bolivian government has restored to freedom one of the world's most redoubtable intellectual foes of the established order.

In his cell at Calcutta, Regis Debray was remarkably suited to his role as a hero of the new left. At large, many consider him well suited to fulfill a role as its leading philosopher.

Like many of the new militants, Mr. Debray, 30, is the son of a "good" family—conservative, Roman Catholic and wealthy—whose influence helped persuade the French government and the Vatican to intervene in his favor.

Also, like the new militants, he rejected Communist orthodoxy. His pamphlet "Revolution in the Revolution" is a challenge to the Soviet and even Chinese models in favor of a romantic approach to guerrilla warfare. Some young Americans have used it as a philosophical justification of a resort to terror.

Comfortable Career

A brilliant young student of the philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre and Louis Althusser, with degrees from the elite Ecole Normale Supérieure and the Sorbonne, son of a lawyer-industrialist and a leading Paris councilwoman, Mr. Debray seemed destined for a comfortable and perhaps distinguished career as an academic philosopher.

But as a teenager he was deeply affected by the Algerian war against French colonial rule and his outlook was transformed by a long visit to Cuba in 1961.

Other trips to Latin America, a year of teaching at the University of Havana and frequent talks with Fidel Castro resulted in his writing of "Revolution in the Revolution" and in his departure in early 1967 for the guerrilla camp of Ernesto (Che) Guevara in Bolivia to observe his theories in practice.

According to the main branch of Communism—which finds its inspiration in Marx, Lenin and the Russian Revolution—the proletariat is the natural leader of the movement. Mr. Debray denies "the natural goodness of the workers" and says that orthodox Communist parties and trade unions developed vested interests in the status quo and, so, cannot lead revolutions.

Each country, he wrote, must find its own way. The Chinese model, based on clandestine work among the peasantry leading to guerrilla warfare that envelops the cities only in the final stages, is not suited to conditions in Latin America.

There, he said, the revolutionary could not survive long enough to agitate the peasants unless he had a gun in his hands and kept on the run. Contrary to the Marxist precept, he wrote, "armed propaganda follows military action but does not precede it."

Although he denied proposing any model, his thesis of course followed the example of Fidel Castro, the Cuban student of good family who led a small band into the mountains and ultimately took power. It worked in Cuba, hence its appeal for a certain romantic revolutionary youth. It did not work in Bolivia, where Mr. Debray was captured in April, 1967, and Guevara was killed the following October.

The left does not lack theoreticians. But few in the West achieved glamour such as that bestowed on Mr. Debray by his ill-fated visit to Guevara. One of those affected was an intellectual and onetime revolutionary, André Malraux, who signed a joint appeal for Mr. Debray with Mr. Sartre and François

Malraux a year ago, and remarkable television interview, Mr. Malraux said: "The Western world people who spend time making speeches of never draw the consequences of what he took a risk, the risk of Malraux's Exam."

Asked whether if Mr. Debray's age be the same, Mr. Malraux fought on the Republic in Spain—replied: "I'd He went on to state disagreement with taken by Guevara and Mr. Debray's glamor, radicals has been tarred reports such as that he Guevara's whereabouts Bolivian military and a contradictory comm. tributed to him by int who had reached his cell in Calcutta."

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The Board of Deputies of British Jews said the sentences were "callous" and called on the Russians to rescind them.

Meanwhile, Britain's Communist party appealed to the Soviet Union

to commute without delay the death sentences passed at the trial.

"Olden to French Rabbi
PARIS, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—France's chief rabbi today described the Leningrad hijack-trial verdict as odious and said the anti-Semitism of the "odious and Stalinist" still held sway in the Soviet Union.

"The anti-Semitic and anti-Zionist character of the Leningrad verdict is now evident to the eyes of the whole world," Rabbi Jacob Kaplan declared.

"The odious verdict which has been announced revolts the conscience of those who cannot admit that justice should be trampled underfoot," Rabbi Kaplan said.

He called on world leaders to intervene immediately to keep the sentences from being carried out.

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Why Test A-Bombs?—An Analysis

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SOMETIMES THEY LEAK—A 1962 underground test of an atomic weapon at the Nevada testing grounds blew a cloud of radioactive dust 8,000 feet into the air.

only 52. The position taken by many of the countries that have not ratified the treaty is one of why rush to do so while the super-powers go right on testing and escalating the arms race.

"Near-Nuclear"
There are also the "near-nuclear" nations that have refused to sign the treaty at all, at least partly because of the continued testing by the super-powers. India, Pakistan, Israel and South Africa fall into this category. Finally, there are the countries which have ratified but which have said they will not live by the treaty unless testing slows down or stops. Japan and Australia are examples of the nations in this camp.

"Time is running out on the non-proliferation treaty," said one disarmament delegate to the United Nations not long ago. "I am convinced that atomic weapons will begin to spread if no progress is made to scale down testing in the next year." To hear U.S. officials tell it, the United States goes on testing at least partly because the Soviet Union does.

"It's more complicated than that, of course," one U.S. official concedes, "but what we're doing basically is making sure the Soviets don't get a leg up on us." While not as busy as the United States, the Soviet Union has scarcely been quiet these last seven years. By the Atomic Energy Commission's edited count, the Soviet Union has conducted at least 44 underground tests since 1963, seven of them so far this year. Less than two months ago, they unleashed an underground blast whose brute force was equal to six million tons of TNT. Five times higher than our largest underground test and 300 times the size of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs.

Safety Argument
Critics are appalled by the fact that the United States has tested five times as many weapons underground as the Soviet Union, but U.S. officials insist it is not because we maintain a more warlike stance or are any less concerned about slowing up the test race.
One reason the United States tests atomic weapons is to ensure the safety of the more than 40,000 warheads in the stockpile, to make sure that nuclear weapons will not be triggered if they fall from a truck or drop out of an airplane.
The United States tests more often probably because it has a more diverse atomic arsenal.

than the Soviet Union. At last count, the United States had more than 20 active nuclear weapons systems, from tactical howitzer shells to Minuteman and Poseidon ballistic missiles.

While nobody knows for sure how many different atomic weapons systems the Soviets have, an informed guess is that they possess half as many separate systems as the United States. One reason is that the Soviets have a smaller airplane fleet, a smaller surface navy, and fewer missile-firing submarines.

What the Soviets do have is a large force of land-based ballistic missiles, which is another reason why the United States tests more. The warheads on the biggest Soviet missiles are ten to 15 times the size of the warheads on the largest operational U.S. missiles. Oddly, the larger warheads go through less testing than the smaller ones.

Weapons experts believe there is still a single overriding reason to continue underground testing.

"If the Soviets keep on testing, we have to keep on testing," claims one weapons expert. "There is no such thing as a plateau in weapons technology and if we let the other side get ahead of us it can do us an endless amount of harm."

This is where the chief critics of continued underground testing part company with the Pentagon and the Atomic Energy Commission. The critics feel that since each side has thousands and thousands of warheads, with enough megatonnage in their stockpiles to kill every man, woman and child on earth ten times over, that it is foolish to go on testing.

"We should give a higher priority to arms control and nuclear non-proliferation than the further refinement of nuclear warheads," said Dr. Kenneth S. Pitzer of Stanford University, onetime (1949-51) director of research for the Atomic Energy Commission. "But we appear to be proceeding full speed on this risky program of large underground nuclear tests while our steps toward nuclear arms control are either leisurely or hesitant."

weapons are the most significant part of this quickened step, but a less noticed aspect, are the private talks in diplomatic circles about a comprehensive test ban treaty that would prohibit the underground testing of nuclear weapons.

Alternatives Proposed
It's no secret in Washington that the United States and the Soviet Union have been creeping closer together over what the terms should be for a full ban on atomic weapons testing.

The next step may be what is called a "threshold" test ban. This would call for a treaty banning the underground testing of all weapons that could not be detected by distant seismometers, weapons that would release no more energy than an earthquake equal to 4.75 on the Richter scale of earthquake measurement.

This kind of a treaty would eliminate the need for on-site inspections and vastly limit the size of the weapons that could be tested under such a ban—to one no larger in force than 18 kilotons, which is smaller than the Hiroshima bomb.

Another idea is for a ban on all underground testing. It called for a new kind of enforcement called "verification by challenge."

If one side broke the treaty by testing, experts contended, the other side could call for a "challenge" and send an inspection team to the test site to examine it for evidence of a breach.

One argument in favor of the "challenge" idea is that devices are available today that can pick up seismic disturbances anywhere in the world and tell whether they are earthquakes or atomic tests, so long as they release at least 18 kilotons of seismic energy. A second argument in its favor is that no nuclear nation ever tests a weapon once; they always test "in series," which makes it easier to distinguish tests from earthquakes.

Even if the United States and the Soviet Union agree to the idea, there are enormous obstacles ahead for a comprehensive test ban. One of the first is that something will have to come of the SALT talks to limit weapons delivery systems before anything can come on a test ban.

West to Hold To Format in Berlin Talks

Delays New Approach Suggested by Brandt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP)—The United States, Britain and France have agreed to continue for about another month the present machinery of ambassadorial talks with the Soviet Union before considering another vehicle for seeking a solution on Berlin.

Knowledgeable sources said that this decision was reached after extensive consultation between the three Western allies and West Germany in the wake of a proposal by Chancellor Willy Brandt to speed up the nine-month-old negotiations.

Mr. Brandt proposed in personal letters to Presidents Nixon and Georges Pompidou of France and to British Prime Minister Edward Heath that the Berlin experts of the four powers responsible for the city sit in permanent session while the three Western ambassadors to Moscow and the Soviet ambassador to East Berlin continue their periodic meetings to discuss whatever the experts have to report.

Mr. Brandt's suggestion was considered with sympathy and the decision to continue with the present format does not represent a rejection of the chancellor's idea, officials said. They said that the last meeting of the four envoys, on Dec. 10, produced a Soviet attitude "less rigid in nuances" and raised guarded hopes that progress could be made at the next session, scheduled for Jan. 19.

Unpublished Visit
Mr. Brandt's proposal was discussed last Monday when West German Minister of State Horst Rahnke paid an unpublished visit to Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's top foreign policy adviser.

Mr. Rahnke was reported to have explained that Mr. Brandt would like to see some results from the four-power talks because, without an agreement on Berlin, he could not ask the West German parliament to ratify the German-Soviet treaty of last summer.

A Big Four agreement is also needed to give both Germanys guidelines for direct talks on Berlin, Mr. Rahnke was reported to have said.

The West Germans, diplomatic sources indicate, are somewhat disappointed by what they call the lack of urgency manifested by the three Western ambassadors in their talks with the Soviet envoy.

According to reports reaching Washington, there is also some grumbling in certain West German quarters that the U.S., British and French ambassadors had not mastered as yet the intricate issues affecting Berlin.

East Germany Facing Food Shortages

By David Binder

BERLIN, Dec. 25 (NYT)—East Germany is facing a new year of persistent food shortages and price rises for basic consumer goods, according to knowledgeable sources in East Berlin.

But the sources say that the Communist leadership of Walter Ulbricht believes it has the situation well in hand and therefore does not fear a duplication of the violent public protests against economic shortcomings that erupted in neighboring Poland last week.

As far as can be determined in East Berlin, there was no notable echo of the Polish protests in East Germany, although grumbling continues about periodic shortages of such staples as butter and meat and coffee.

The Ulbricht leadership is understood to have been shocked by the Polish government's decision to raise food prices at the beginning of the Christmas season. On the chance that the resulting violence could spread, major security precautions were taken last week in all major East German industrial centers. They proved unnecessary.

Soviet Warning Reported
The sources said that the Soviet government had specifically warned Wladyslaw Gomulka, the Polish Communist party chief who was ousted Sunday, against the price increases, but to no avail.

East German party officials are being told this week that the Soviet

But Ulbricht Confident

East Germany Facing Food Shortages

leadership, and Mr. Ulbricht, too, for deficit spending," one source were not unhappy to see Mr. Gomulka go, since, it is said, he had proved himself inept and "out of touch with the masses."

They are also being told that the Polish price increases were rammed through suddenly by a small group of the Gomulka administration "without the knowledge of the bulk of the Central Committee members." There is some idea here, as elsewhere, that the move was a deliberate provocation, providing an excuse for unusually severe police measures by Mr. Gomulka's opponents as a means of bringing about his ouster.

One lesson drawn from the Polish experience by Mr. Ulbricht's party is that no matter how grave the economic situation may be, the leadership dare not respond by broadscale price increases on essential foods. Nor can it risk taking any fundamentally unpopular steps without consulting the citizenry and explaining what is going on.

Second Lesson Seen
A second lesson being repeated in East German party meetings is that the changing of key leadership personnel is no way to cope with fundamental problems since it tends to "weaken the system."

The sources pointed out in this respect that prior to the last plenary session of Mr. Ulbricht's Central Committee two weeks ago, there was considerable speculation in party circles that a scapegoat for East Germany's economic difficulties would be found and punished. The name of the state planning chief, Gerhard Schröder, was mentioned as a possibility.

But Mr. Schröder made a confident and well-received speech at the committee session, and his position since then has been described as secure.

The origins of East Germany's current economic problems are traced to decisions three years ago to undertake a large-scale investment program, modernizing many branches of industry and constructing expensive and imposing city centers simultaneously in 16 East German urban areas.

"On the strength of a positive foreign trade balance, we went in

14 Die as 2 U.S. Ships
Collide in Java Sea
DJAKARTA, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Two American-owned vessels carrying offshore oil workers to Djakarta for Christmas collided in the Java Sea near here yesterday, killing 14 men and leaving ten more missing.

A Djakarta port spokesman said the 90-ton Northern Dancer capsized and sank after the collision about 30 miles northeast of here with the 300-ton Aquadad. The Aquadad dumped into port carrying 14 bodies and 18 survivors.

Boke Dies; ded U.S. Pacific

Y. Dec. 25 (W.P.)—Charles M. Cooke, 84, leader of the U.S. deputy chief of missions during World War II in Palo Alto, Calif., died yesterday of a heart ailment.

Mr. Cooke had a naval career. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1914. He was tagged with the "J" as commander of the USS Arizona at Pearl Harbor during the attack on Dec. 7, 1941.

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Howard Hughes Eligible for \$185 Social Security

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Dec. 25 (UPI)—He doesn't need it, of course, but Howard Hughes is eligible for \$185 a month in Social Security.

The reclusive billionaire, who reportedly is in the Bahamas, was 65 yesterday.

A spokesman for the Social Security Administration here said Mr. Hughes would have to make a personal appearance to collect the money.

Brazil Backs 6 Prisoners Who Balk at Exchange

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Brazil indicated today it will refuse to exile prisoners who do not want to leave the country—even if it means delay in freeing kidnapped Swiss envoy Giovanni Enrico Bucher.

"In no way will prisoners who prefer to finish their jail sentences or face Brazilian justice be banished from Brazil," a military source said.

The source said there are six prisoners who do not wish to be traded for Mr. Bucher because they do not want banishment.

Flurries, Storms Give Parts of U.S. White Christmas

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Snow flurries and storms brought parts of the United States a white Christmas.

Arctic air today enveloped many parts of the United States, completing an eastern and southern thrust to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

An intense coastal storm retreated from New England today but its backwash sent locally heavy snow inland over the northern sections.

Gifts Flow for Baby Found in Trash Can

GLASGOW, Dec. 25 (AP)—Presents have flowed into Glasgow's Royal Maternity Hospital for the baby girl found nearly frozen in a garbage can last Monday.

Nurses named the infant "Carol" and local police adopted her as a godchild. The child received dozens of gifts, including a knitted baby jacket, toys and a sleeping bag.

The authorities are looking for her parents. Callers were told that Carol is still in an incubator but "coming along fine."

Come and pay us a visit



2nd NATIONAL SALON OF LEATHER GOODS,
TRAVEL GOODS AND ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES
Madrid, January 13 to 18, 1971

Once a year the famous Spanish firms specializing in leather goods, travel goods and associated fields invite buyers from all over the world to an exclusive salon. Here IBERPIEL presents a superb collection of quality goods: handbags that range from casual to evening models in all kinds of leathers, synthetics, straw and fabrics; decorative leather goods and boxes; luggage and briefcases; belts and watchbands; gloves; desk accessories; materials for the manufacture of leather goods; tanned leathers; metal fittings, fasteners, zippers and accessories for the articles mentioned above.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE WRITE TO: IBERPIEL SECRETARIA GENERAL TECNICA, AVENIDA DE JOSE ANTONIO, 22 1a Planta MADRID 12, SPAIN. TELEPHONE: 221-42-95.

Taking an Art Tour of Paris

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Holiday visitors to Paris will find a number of temporary exhibitions big and small in various museums of the city. Among them:

● The Century of Rembrandt, Petit Palais, Avenue Alexandre III, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Wednesdays until 11 p.m.), closed New Year's Day and Tuesday. Entrance 5 francs (2 francs Saturdays). To Feb. 15.

A big selection of works belonging to the French museum and ranging from 1600 to 1700. The show sets Rembrandt in the broad perspective of his century and sets off even more strikingly, if needs be, his extraordinary stature. It also makes one realize what a vast amount of bad painting was being done then, as in any century. Of the 250 works displayed, 21 are by Rembrandt.

● Bram van Velde, Musée National d'Art Moderne, 13 Avenue du Président Wilson, from 9:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m., closed New Year's Day and Tuesday. Entrance 4 francs (2 francs on Saturdays). To Jan. 25.

A retrospective show of the 75-year-old Dutch artist who began to gain wide recognition after the war. Bram van Velde has an entirely personal abstract idiom, discreet, measured, pure, and free from the high-voltage aggressiveness one so often encounters in contemporary work. Instead there is a gentle strength, an organic inner tension that is increasingly apparent in the works of recent years. (Works by Bram van Velde are also currently being shown at the Galerie Knoedler, 85 bis, Faubourg Saint-Honoré, and the Galerie l'Oeil, 6 Rue Séguier.)

● Warhol, Zeimert, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson (next to the Musée National d'Art Moderne) from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., closed New Year's Day as well as Monday and Tuesday. Entrance 3 francs (free on Sundays). To Jan. 14. Brillo boxes and serigraphs ("Flowers," "Cows," "Disasters" and portraits) by American Andy Warhol, one of the top in pop. Interesting because it reveals both the capabilities and the limitations of this movement.

Christian Zeimert is a French artist who mingles elements of



No mask—a young girl.
... Musée de l'Homme

surrealism and political comment with a peculiar fascination with the period of French history between 1870 and 1898. He favors the murky colors and a studious brush stroke in style during that period.

● Assé, Arkha, Centre National d'Art Contemporain, 11 Rue Berryer, from 12 a.m. to 7 p.m., closed New Year's Day and Tuesday. Entrance free. To Jan. 11.

Genevieve Assé is a gifted French artist in her forties and this exhibition is devoted to her paintings on canvas (oils on paper are currently on display at the Galerie Jacob, 23 Rue Jacob). Assé has something of Turner's concern with light but she is resolutely abstract and her colors are mainly in the blues (perhaps because she is a native of Brittany). Refined and meditative work.

Avigdor Arikha, 41, is an Israeli artist who lives in Paris. He is a thoughtful draftsman with a sturdy, tense style. An abstract painter until 1965, he has turned to representational drawing since that year. This exhibition looks back on those five years.

● Hélon and Homage to Christian and Yvonne Zervos, Grand Palais, Avenue des Selles (across the way from the Rembrandt exhibition), from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Wednesdays till 10 p.m.). Entrance 5 francs (3 francs Saturdays). To Feb. 8. One hundred paintings reviewing the career of Jean Hélon, now 66. A geometric abstract before the war, Hélon shifted back to representational painting in 1939 and in recent

years has seemed to tend toward social allegories. His work on the whole is more inclined to the formal than to the expressive.

Yvonne Zervos was an outstandingly energetic figure in the world of contemporary art who made it her business to show art, sometimes in the French national museums. She died in January, 1970, at the age of 70 and the present exhibition is a tribute to her memory, and that of her husband who died a few months after her. It includes 75 works by 65 of the contemporary artists the couple counted among their friends: Braque, Chirico, Hartung, Matisse, Picasso, Arp, etc.

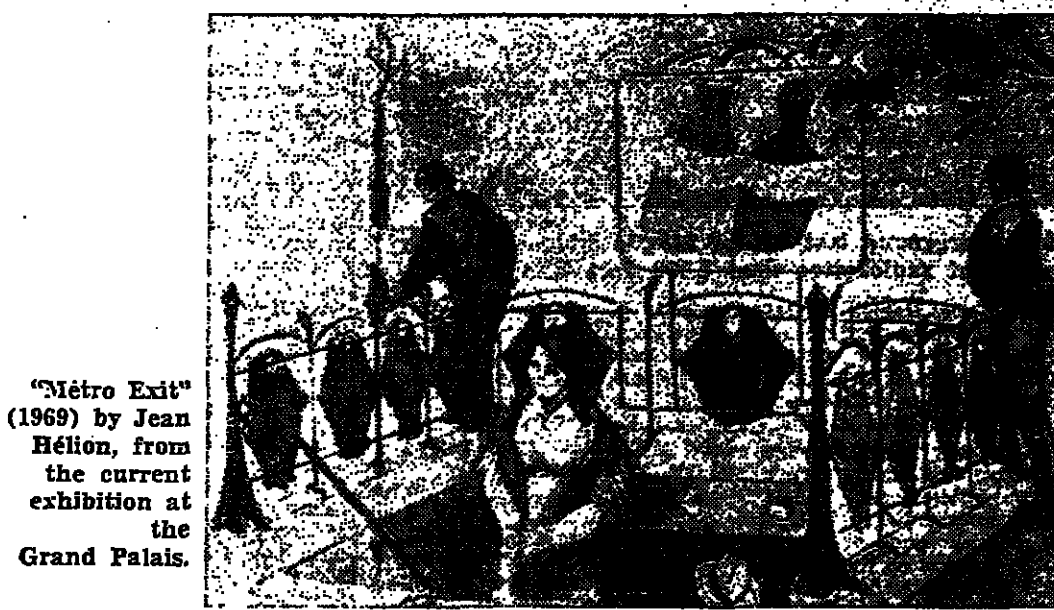
● Armenian Art, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, from noon to 6 p.m. (Sundays 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.), closed New Year's Day. Entrance 5 francs. To Jan. 2. Armenia from the Stone Age to the present in some 500 items is obviously as disconnected a subject as would be, say, Greece from the Stone Age to the present. In any event it is an opportunity to see a number of splendid or charming items and also pretty junky contemporary material. High antiquity and the early Christian era are the most authentically creative times of this much-tormented area.

● Drawings From the National Museum of Stockholm, Musée du Louvre, Pavillon de Flore, from 9:45 a.m. to 5 p.m., closed New Year's Day, Monday and Tuesday, admission 5 francs (2 francs on Sundays). A ticket also entitles one to visit the Louvre. To Jan. 4. Count Tessin, Sweden's Ambassador to the French court in the 1740s, acquired several thousand drawings by French, Italian and Dutch artists during his stay. A selection of 100 of these is on display here. The collection is handsome but not dazzling. Some charming and noteworthy items including drawings by Call., Rembrandt and Watteau.

● The Theater of Japan, Musée de l'Homme, Palais de Chaillot, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., closed New Year's Day and



"Le Jeune Homme et l'Entremetteuse" (Young Man and the Procuress) by Sweetser.
... from the "Rembrandt's Century" exhibition at the Petit Palais.



"Métro Exit" (1969) by Jean Hélon, from the current exhibition at the Grand Palais.

Tuesdays. Entrance 3 francs. To Jan. 30.

Masks, costumes, stage properties, prints, screens and what have you illustrating the manifold and very ancient theatrical tradition of Japan.

● The Symbolists, Musée Galliera, 10 Avenue Pierre-Ier-de-Serbie, from 10 a.m. to 5:50

p.m., closed New Year's Day and Tuesday. Entrance 3 francs. To Jan. 30.

Honestly this is just for kicks, although there is one good Odilon Redon, and I promise to look suitably grave if anyone says he likes Gustave Moreau. In fact one is gullible in one's mirth because symbolism was a

passing fever that Gauguin and Maillol also caught before they went on to better things. It has points in common with pre-Raphaelitism and Art Nouveau. Galliera is across the way from the Modern Art Museums, and to go along with the spirit of the period all the rooms have been graced with potted palms.

American Art in Brussels—Eye-Opening

By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS, Dec. 25.—Traditionally conservative, the Belgium art world has seldom ventured far from the well worn paths of Walloon surrealism and Flemish expressionism. But a breach seems to be opening and this holiday period is providing plenty of opportunity for a look at art from the outer world. Currently on view are three exhibitions of American art.

At the Galerie Mayer in its pretty, village-like setting beside green lawns outside the 14th-century Abbey de la Cambre, the walls are hung with art of the seventies.

Robert Rauschenberg's big blueprint of an astronaut lifted out for a space launch superimposed on a detailed map of the rocket site; Frank Stella's line patterns, strict, unpretentious, sharply posed; Kelly's striped bands and boxes on spacious white backgrounds; Andy Warhol's shiny, blown-up blossoms, help to break in the eye to current experiments in art from the States.

Besides the big names in the



Painting by Robert Rauschenberg, titled "Bed" (not on view at Brussels show).

gallery, there is work by a group of young West Coast artists on display. Lithos by Price show frolicking frogs and turtles swimming, leaping, crouching, each with a handled mug attached as part of its body; Ruscha's painting of flames reflecting sky and dark line of hills has the word "Hollywood"

thrusting outwards like an echoing cry; Moses grafts cut-out forms on to his compositions.

At the Palais des Beaux Arts, American poster art is also helping to condition the public

to contemporary U.S. artists. Indiana, Lichtenstein, Jasper Johns, Man Ray, Oldenburg, Jackson Pollock—the names roll out like a pocket reference book for modern art. David Hockney from England is pulled into the American parade—but then he did spend two years there.

B. J. Katz's faithful reproductions of book covers are perhaps the best in educative value; enlarged, early complete to the slight wear and tear defects in the binding and battered paper edges, his serigraphs blandly proclaim titles like "Workers in the Dawn" by George Gissing, "With Scott in the Pole," "Flague: A Manual for Medical and Public Health Workers" by Wu Chun.

The American Library art gallery, specially designed as a background for contemporary exhibitions, has been open less than a year but has already established a name for lively art shows. The current one combines sculptures, paintings and watercolors. Bill Weber's solid bronze bars rearing upward like incipient skyscrapers have tiny human figures set in cell-like apertures within them, exposed to the watching air, emerging from glass horns in the bronze, seated dwarf-like in an empty room-shell. Painter Carl Weiss swooping, contoured panels, and sets a big composition in sizzling scarlet and orange and gold and yellow glowing across a wall.

(American Graphics, Galerie Francoise Mayer, 3 rue du Monastère, Brussels, to Jan. 9. American Posters and Serigraphs, Palais des Beaux-Arts, to Dec. 30. American Library, Tour de Namur, Brussels.)

Movies in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—This is how New York critics rate the new films:

"Take a Girl Like You," based on Kingsley Amis's 1960 novel, got a lukewarm reception from Vincent Canby in the Times. It is about "Jenny Bunn" (Hayley Mills), a pretty 20-year-old schoolteacher, who is determined to remain a virgin until her marriage... not because of any religious or moral scruple... but because "it's all I have to give." The wolf who pursues her and eventually falls in love with her is Oliver Reed. "But the inevitable happens and the movie-goer begins: 'to suspect that Jenny has problems beyond the range and interest of this sort of mild social satire.' The film was directed by Jonathan Miller ("Beyond the Fringe").

"I Love My Life" "takes off in high gear to illustrate Elliott Gould's amiable confusion about love, sex and marriage," says A. H. Weller in the Times. "But after a couple of fast reels... a viewer not subject to the draft (and perhaps those who are) is left with as much confusion as the film's unfulfilled star." Weller praised Mel Stuart's direction and Robert Kaufman's

"hip, glib script." As in "M*A*S*H," Gould is a surgeon—this time on the home front. The movie takes him through his struggles as an intern, marriage (to Brenda Vaccaro), surgery, children, and extramarital activities. "As the haplessly swinging surgeon, Elliott Gould is casually natural even though he appears to be only vaguely bothered by his largely self-imposed troubles."

"That's the Way It Is" is a color documentary on Elvis Presley with a candid-camera finish of his performance in a Las Vegas nightclub. "Denis Sanders, the director, was wise and professional enough to let this long closing chapter run on and on and speak for itself," says Howard Thompson, in the Times. Elvis comes over "as a genial, reasonably balanced guy—and if only the picture had probed a bit."

"Angel Unchained" the latest movie motorcycle trip, was directed by Lee Madden and stars Don Stroud. "The new gimmick here," says Weller "is a decibel-filled, motorized joust between cowboys who ride dune buggies, not ponies, and the cyclists, all of which ends in an inconclusive disaster." Weller gave the film a big ho-hum.

London Theater:

'Two Gentlemen of Verona' Meet the Beautiful Peo

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Royal Shakespeare Company's elegant and diverting production of "Two Gentlemen of Verona," first seen at Stratford-Upon-Avon, has opened at the Aldwych Theatre for the Christmas period. It provides ideal seasonal entertainment in its lightweight way, even if the play is memorable mainly for the enchanting song, "Who Is Sylvia?"

The director, Robin Phillips, has devised a modern setting of a California poolside, surrounded by beautiful people preening themselves in their King's Road clothes indulging in trivial conversation and idle affairs. Their cool and artificial life-style matches Shakespeare's elaborate word-play and mechanical plot, as one gentleman attempts to seduce the other's girl. But it also removes some of the original warmth. It is hard to believe that either Peter Egan's Valentine or Ian Richardson's Proteus are in love—they seem to be pretending passion to pass the time between cocktails.

Mr. Phillips makes his setting work on a symbolic level, even if the pool slap in the front of the stage seems a hindrance to the action and a positive hazard to the first row of the audience. (You will need a towel if you're that close to the action.) He uses sun glasses not only as decoration, but as a shorthand clue to character. The vain Thurio wears mirror-glasses. The Duke of Milan, well played by Clement McCollin as a don anxiously trying to keep up with his student, removes his tinted lenses when he is enlightened about his daughter's plan to elope.

There is an excellent lugubrious Laurence from Patrick Stewart, long suffering and resigned to being upstaged by Blackie, a dog who times his yawns to perfection and unashamedly milks the audience for applause at the end, and a Sir Eglamour, played as a figure of broad farce, a bumbling scoutmaster, by Sebastian Shaw. The spirited Helen Mirren and Estelle Kohler are the two girls. The result is a delight.

At the Round House, Shakespeare comes in for some heavy marching in Jack Good's rock-Othello "Catch My Soul." But, forget the splendours of the original, and you are left with a bright, brash, and vigorous musical, throbbing with vitality. Mr. Good has discovered an authentic star in Lance Legault, an exuberant and confident performer who dominates the stage throughout. He plays Iago, a measure of the changes that Mr. Good has wrought.

The setting is the American South, the music is blues-based. The stage is in constant movement, as musicians and dancers through three tiers of balconies. Michael Elliott and George Murray direct with flamboyance, succeeding by the gusto with which they deploy such modern clichés as "blazing."

The acting is pretty bad, but enjoyable in the eye-rolling, breast-heaving melodramatic tradition. Mr. Good claims that the actors' delivery has been influenced by the oratory of the Southern Baptists, although it comes out as low, crackle-barrel camp in the manner of Huey Long, or George Wallace. Lance Legault makes Iago a convincing voodoo charmer, a man who can cast an effective spell and even command.

It is a surprise to realize that the subdued P. J. Proby, who plays Cassio, was not long ago, the most notorious and controversial pop singer in Brit-

ain, a scapegoat for a generation's resentment still an effective asset. P. J. Arnold, once a me the Beatles, belts out so numbers, and there is and gentle Desdemona: Sharon Gurner, whose songs provide an effect to the loudness of the music.

The real flaw is Mr. himself, as Othello. He up nicely, and Al Jolson approve of the way he a redemptive in the mid song. Desdemona ca "sweet warrior," which, "tist oratory, comes out rier." Indeed, Mr. Good to a petulant frown, a cannot remember where his subsidiary role, but he makes it seem redundant far from Shakespeare's d and awesome general wi not wisely, but too we Othello is a great baby, apologetic manner, an tating grin, and an a taste in handkerchief moves with a curious s like an arthritic Stepi chit.

The music, written by hands, is not memorable is played with a joyous Gass, a group augmen trumpets and saxes in t of an uncomplicated sweat, and Tears "Cal Sani" has the virtues o rock. It is a loud, un tious, and exuberant cele of life.

At the Hampstead Club, until Jan. 18, th polished and witty en ment in the form of "T 3," three one-act plays i Coward—"We Were De "Family Album," and the of "Backstage" and the "Red Peppers"—with a cast that includes J. Martin, Alan MacNa Joyce Grant, and Gary F Those who seek a m tring wit should roll u Royal Court for Peter I adaptation of Wedekind tragedy "Lulu," in a d crous setting. Julia P deservedly the toast of ti in the title role, as a g combines sex and dest and who is finally crinate enough in her to encourage Jack the R

Stolen Picasso Mailed Back

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The two small Picasso sketches stolen from the Guggenheim Museum New York and "found" t day simply turned up mail.

"The Christmas mail I us some pleasant greeti morning—the two missin by Picasso," museum Thomas M. Messer anr at a news conference. "This is the first inst one-day mail service," a erent voice shot back. Reporting the return a man With Open Pa "Table Before the Wind Tuesday, museum offic first declined to comm how they had been re The missing watercol described as "in perfect tion" but the 1906 pen "Woman With Open Pa torn. Their value had b at \$110,000.

Despite the damag sketch can be restored, ing to Mr. Messer. The color was placed in its and it went back on disp Wednesday afternoon.

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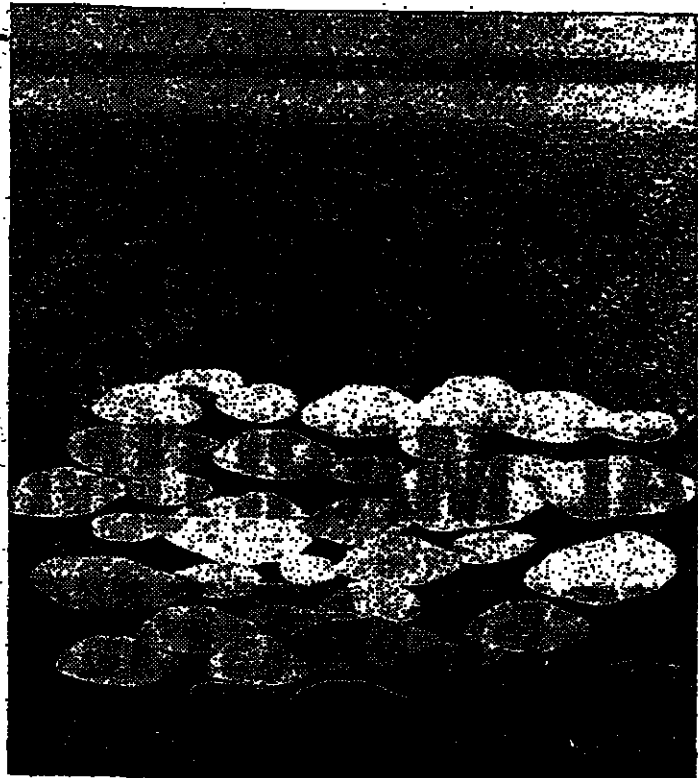
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36
Iren Melikian

ation Pays
nds at Sale
dern Art



This painting by Magliane sold for \$610.

ec. 25.—The sale of avant-garde paint-
the Hôtel Drouot Tuesday was un-
possible respect.
first time ever in France, diversified
is younger generation of painters and
eloping to what may be loosely de-
Paris pop school, were up for sale
action. There were 107 lots, represent-
is, only one of whom is well-known to
public—he is sculptor-painter César,
o very good engravings in the sale.
such an auction was a bold move,
s dealing in advanced contemporary
ing a rather rough time in Paris and
The art market, in general, is far
thing. And the obvious place to sell
art is not at the Hôtel Drouot, where
traditionally conservative in their
casily shy away from their money.
young auctioneer, seconded by young
carry it off. Jean-Claude Binchoche
word maître, so old-fashioned and
d normally a must when mentioning
uctioneer's name, just doesn't seem
case. He became a full member of
r of Auctioneers in December, 1969.
e Tubiana and Marie-France Laloi,
Major part in the organization of
re of the same generation. Youth-
eiped them to take risks that few
g firms would be willing to assume
n the game hands down.

A Success

was an unmitigated success. More
rds of the lots were sold—a good
or any auction these days and an
one in the field of modern masters.
art of the sale, consisting chiefly of
vent extremely well. For some time
or lithographs has been better than
things, doubtless because buyers who
lly shy away from modern art are
when it comes to graphics. Litho-
less expensive, of course, and they
where paintings of the corresponding
be too obtrusive.
the reason, the prints sold well—and
s move to start the sale off with a
im, "Guerrillero" (Lot 1) by Arnal-
id Lot 2, by the same artist, strangely
of Picabia's work at the turn of the
hed \$87. By the time Lot 3 came up,
ad warmed up and a pleasing, but
l color engraving by César made
Bidders are characteristically capri-
s that is why the next engraving,
sar, had to be withdrawn at \$30,
was just as pleasing as the first César

s that followed showed, quite unex-
t in the comic-strip strain. In the
on of pop art is popular. A scrip-
ry Del Pozzo, combined over \$80. Called
State), it was just that: a faithful
of a schoolboy's slate, mounted on
it has been edited in a series of 100.
"Zigzag" (sic) With Lightning"
knocked down at \$127. It is a sort of
fied reproduction on aluminum of a
ructure, with a double zig-zag spring-
e top—a blend of mild surrealism and
out of a less "decorative" type than
work.
ly, the auctioneer had arranged the
sale so as to create a sort of crea-

Emily Genauer

East Meets West in New York

NEW YORK—The twain did
meet (the arts of East and
West, that is), repeatedly over
the centuries. But with the
big confrontation after World
War II, Western art, like so
many other aspects of our life,
seemed to take over. In Japan
as a new Guggenheim Museum
exhibition tells us once again,
artists turned away from their
ancient esthetic traditions to
renowned before the new lens
of the International Scene. Pop
art, op art, hard-edge and color-
field, abstractism, conceptual
art, minimal sculpture—all are
here.

Only a couple of us, visitors
to Japan within the past few
years, are also here, to say it
isn't so. This assemblage of
about 55 paintings, sculpture
and graphics selected from a
couple of thousand submitted
in competition to a jury of
Japanese art critics and Edward
P. Fry, the Guggenheim's as-
sociate curator, is a reflection less
of what contemporary artists in
Japan are doing than of what
critics there and here current-
ly are approving.

Okay. This is a time for
taste-makers all over the world,
in New York, perhaps, more
than anywhere else. But the
Japanese situation is made more
interesting by several factors.

The first is that much in
this show we see as a feedback
from Japan of international
avant-gardism (with artists like
James Rosenquist, Donald
Judd, Ellsworth Kelly and Bar-
net Newman most flattered by
imitation), actually had its roots
there, deep down. The late
Franz Kline's broad black
swipes of paint on a white field
laundry tickets is what they
brought to mind on their first
showing more than 15 years
ago), were the most obvious
example of a new style, abstract
expressionism, that sprouted
from ancient Oriental calligra-
phy (although Kline stoutly
denied he was influenced by
the Orient at all). Less obvious
are the austere, understated
imagery (like Newman's single
lines) of the hard-edge school,
and the extreme sensitivity to
tonal nuance and surface of the
lyrical abstractionists, who al-
low only an occasional ripple
of almost imperceptible pattern

to flutter across their fields of
color. In their cool reserve and
their arch economy of means,
these reflect essentially Ori-
ental concepts.

Birthright

The second factor is that
most of the Japanese artists,
for all their embarrassingly self-
conscious avant-gardism, held
fast to one traditional birth-
right, impeccable and elegant
craftsmanship. It's pretty hard
for an artist to show his craft-
manship in a piece that's in-
visible (like Matsuzawa's "My
Own Death," a "conceptual"
work described on a wall-label
—that's all there is—as a paint-
ing existing only in time). But
pop-artist Hideo Mori's "Fake
Blue Sky" is a marvel of fool-
the-eye realism. Tamatsu just
drapes a cotton cloth on the
floor but so carefully arranges
its seemingly random folds
they're as ordered as a relief
map. Yuhara fashions a series
of stainless steel boxes so ele-
gant as to make Judd's metal
boxes, which obviously inspired
them, look like tin waste-bins.

The third factor is that some-
thing important was lost or for-
gotten in the East-to-West-to-
East traffic. It's one thing for
a Western artist to blow up an
Oriental ideogram to mural
size, or to "fill" an enormous
composition with a single thin
curved line as spare as a Zen
revelation, and for Oriental ar-
tists to play back to us vari-
ations on the same theme. The
trouble is both forget that what
started as just a fragment of a
who's, or as a delicate image
on a scroll meant to be replaced
at intervals by another, quick-
ly becomes boring and empty
when projected in works of
enormous scale destined for long
and repeated looking-at, just be-
cause their price and size au-
tomatically mean their owners'
commitment.

It could just be that "Rus-
bands" the new Japanese written
and directed by John Cassavetes,
who did the memorable
"Faces" a couple of seasons
back, proved so awful an experi-
ence for me because I saw it
right after the Japanese exhibi-
tion at the Guggenheim. It
isn't easy to look for long at

next-to-nothing. But it's infi-
nitely more bearable than
spending two-and-a-half hours
looking at three howling hooli-
gans (played by Cassavetes, Ben
Cassara and Peter Falk) as
they booze, brawl, vomit, whore
and holler their way from a
New York saloon to an escapee
with three prostitutes in a
sleazy London hotel and back
to New York again.

If there are human beings
under the coarse, smelly, witless
carcasses of those insufferably
boring adolescents masquerad-
ing as men, they're well con-
cealed. No sense of agony, des-
pair, loneliness, entrapment,
confusion rises from their end-
less, pointless slobbering into
their beer. Only the London
whores come out of the film
with human dimension, and stir
compassion, tenderness, an ap-
preciation of their vitality and
even warm laughter.

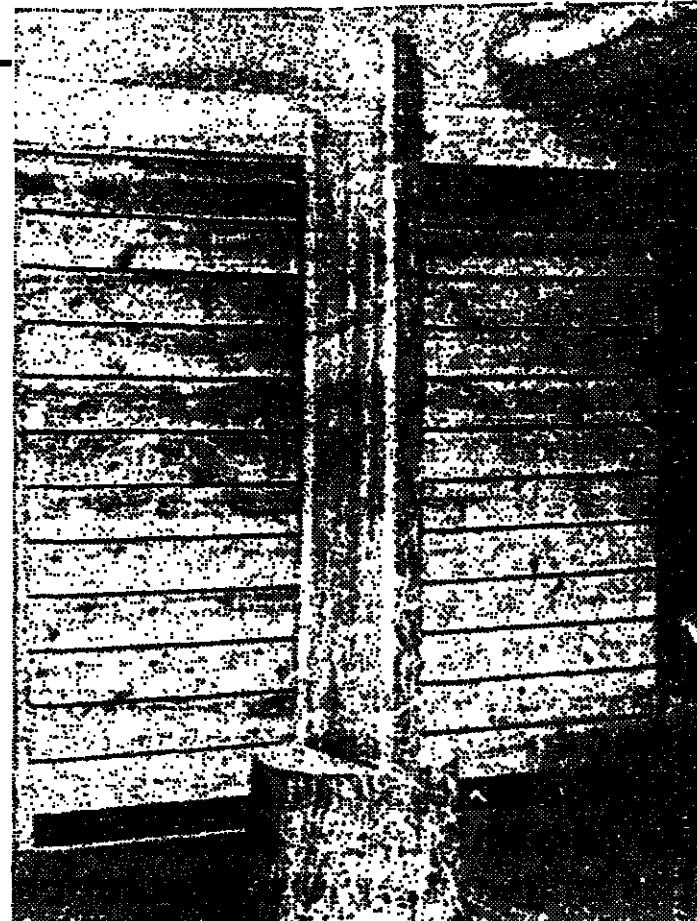
The rest of "Rusbands" stands
as an excruciating exercise in self-
indulgence. Cassavetes would
profit from exposure to the
austerity and understatement of
Japanese art at its best.

But perhaps he already knows
it. His approach to pictorial
composition, his zeroing in on
closeups of grinning overscaled
faces, his arbitrary slicing of
figures, his emphasis on diag-
onal axes, all are kin to the bril-
liant and familiar studies of
Kabuki actors by the famous
late-18th-century printmaker
Sharaku.

Now nobody goes to a per-
formance of Richard Strauss's
"Elektra" at the Metropolitan
Opera for its sets and costumes.
Especially when Birgit Nilsson
and Regina Resnik are singing
their great roles as Elektra and
Klytemnestra and Ursula
Schroeder is making what turned
out to be a fine debut as
Chrysothemis.

But this opera which has been
described as essentially a noble
symphonic work with voices
has just happen to be singing
Von Hofmannsthal's powerful
version of Sophocles' tragedy;
actually needs effective sets and
costumes desperately. Those
provided by Rudolf Heinrich for
the current production are
dreadful.

The set manages the rare feat



"Oneness (Japanese Cedar)," by Jiro Takamatsu.

of being almost nonexistent
in terms of architectural ele-
ments or backdrops that might
give the singers something to
play against and with, the
while it is, at the same time,
hugely distracting.

Overhead are large jagged
shapes, presumably clouds, that
keep changing colors like the
old floor at Roseland. Under-
foot is a raked, stepped stage
that is an everpresent hazard
for singers who must, in this
drama of murder, madness, rage
and hysteria, be consummate
actors as well. Instead of mas-
sive, crumbling buildings or
broken rocks, there are tricky
ramps, lighted with spots in-
stead of mysterious torchlight
and shadow. What the singers
wear (especially the five mas-
sive slaves) has more to do with
bosomy Belle-Epoque coquetry
than with the archaic majesty
of Mycenae and Greece.
This is a Wieland Wagner-
type production gone wrong.
Only the perfection of Miss Nil-

son's acting, especially in her
mad, jerky, yet oddly restrain-
ed dance at the end, and Miss
Resnik's agonized but still im-
perious glare throughout, saved
the night. Oh yes, there were
the voices...

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ART IN ROME: First Lady of Orphism at Her Best

Sonia Delaunay, Work from
1908-1970. Il Collezionista, 35
Via Gregoriana, Rome, to
Jan. 10, 1971.
The first lady of Orphism in
her best in her earlier, Her
old-fashioned, "European" ab-
stractions have a beautiful
clear glow. The paintings of
squares and circles of color are
lightly composed, orderly but
not too ordered; they have
been put together with unerring
poetic instinct. Their pulse and
lucidity may put many a
younger "colorfield" painter to
shame. Earlier gouaches and
designs are also enjoyable, but
not yet as defined and serene
as the later work. It is a
moving show.

The Boldinis of Boldini. Ob-
lisco, 146 Via Sistina, through
January.

The gentleman in monkey
furs, a lady in an ostrich ruff
and Belle Epoque hairdo at the
premiere of this exhibition
might well have inspired some
of Giovanni Boldini's better
known canvases. He was im-
mensely fashionable in his day
(1865-1931) with his glittering
ballroom scenes, flurries of
busty nymphs, society portraits
—chic, flashy counterpoints to

those of John Singer Sargent,
in their easy surface glamour;
but they do not usually appeal
to modern taste. The group of
pencil drawings and crayons,
never before shown, now at
Obelisco, reveal another Bol-
dini. Fragmented delicious
quick sketches by a hand as
spirited and as rearing to go
as the thoroughbreds it delin-
eates, they are of a line both
feather light and whip sharp.
While Boldini privately enjoyed
himself exercising his bravura,
he gave us work of a minimal
elegance which knows no period
and therefore may last after
the other is forgotten.

Dealer's Choice. American Acad-
emy, 5 Via A. Masina, to Jan.
17, 1971.

Downtown gallery owners
were invited to bring any work
they pleased to the Gianicolo
Hill in an unusual attempt to
acquaint the fellows of the
academy with the Roman art
world and vice versa. The re-
sult is an intriguing show
reaching back and forth in time
and styles. The most historical
work is also the most historical,
a 1615 Baroque futurist sculpture
of dynamic, clean and cutting.
A collage by Soffici is from the

same vintage rear. Among more
recent pieces a Monachese con-
glomeration of foam rubber
and plastic is lively; a blue
landscape by Curcione calmly
realistic; and effulgent cloud-
burst by Sonetti, multiple pro-
files by Ceroli, and many others
which merit attention.

Alberto Burri, Graphics 1953-
1970. Arte Contemporanea,
525 Via del Corso, to Jan. 9,
1971.
The body of Burri's prints
displayed here ranges from
delicate beige 1959 lithographs,
through the crinkly-textured
"burnt" aquatints of the six-
ties, to the small color silk-
screens of 1969; but the most
refined recent lithographs,
tongues of shapes in black or
white played against each other
in starkly simple compositions.

Jewels by Contemporary Art-
ists. Fumanti, 26 Via Fra-
tina, to Jan. 9, 1971.
Better known sculptors have
been invited to try their hand
at jewelry: some were gold-
smiths to begin with, for others
this is the first experiment.
An intricate spaceship bracelet
by 316 Somodere of enamel,
stones and gold, seems to have

come from Aladdin's cave. Con-
sagra's pins of a perfect ele-
gance, Marotta's fluid golden
necklace of a rose, should be
the easiest and prettiest to
wear. But others merely func-
tion as costly abstract conversa-
tion pieces.

EDITH SCHLOSS

PARIS MOVIES: Revealed at Last, the Woman in Sherlock Holmes's Life

as Quinn Curtiss
ec. 25.—In a maga-
zine published some
Tex Stout, the detec-
tivist, appropriating
re reasoning system
's Holmes, proved
n was a woman.
Billy Wilder, an
ctor of lively humor
g conceits, who is
an investigation of
ed sleuth's personal
"The Private Life of
Holmes" (at the
in English). Adding
to the Conan Doyle
ter reveals who the
Holmes's life was. It
Watson, but it is
greatest that Holmes
section once spread
that it was.
on, according to the
ory, deposited his
he result of a London
ng instructions that
not to be read until
ter his death. The
eir disclosure arrives
seeing the dusty box
them being opened,
shed back to Baker
he 1890s.

A Proposal
between cases is de-
nd is resorting to the
frequently that his
companion fears that
he way to becoming
de junkie. An invita-
n Russian ballet is
accompanied by a
message. The famous
d the performance
ards are added back-
he star ballerina is
consult Holmes.



Anticipating the desire of Lis-
dora Duncan, the dancer, in-
forms him that she wants a
child by a brilliant man, Holmes
has been selected as the pro-
spective father, though he is
not, the interpreting company
manager confides, the first can-
didate to be considered. But
Tolstol is too old and too busy.
Nietzsche is too German, and
Tchaikovsky, whispers the im-
personario, is not interested in
women.

Holmes, realizing the lady is
mad, snatches at this last révé-

lation as an excuse. He and
Watson, he lies, are an old
couple and have been living
contentedly together for years.
This news spreads through the
theater and poor Watson, dan-
cing happily with a bevy of bal-
lerinas, finds them suddenly re-
placed by the male chorus. He
returns to Baker Street in an
indignant rage, but his dispute
with Holmes is interrupted by
the arrival of a bedraggled lady.
A cabby has fished her from
the Thames and in her hand is
clutched the address of Holmes's

residence. She becomes the sole
romance of the detective's life.
Here Wilder—in collaboration
with his scenarist, I.A.L. Dis-
mond—enters into a dark tale
of international intrigue, the
secrets of which you must dis-
cover for yourself. Done in imi-
tation of the Conan Doyle man-
ner, this sequel includes a set
of abducted midwits Wilhelm-
strasse agents disguised as
monks, Jules Verne experiments
with undersea ships, an expe-
dition to the Highlands with
glimpses of the lake monster,

hunts through a spooky Scottish
castle, a visit by Queen Victoria
and the intervention of Holmes's
brother, Mycroft.
William Gillette, the Ameri-
can actor, was the first to
dramatize the Holmes stories
and he was the first to play the
private eye of Baker Street.
As Gillette, one to popular de-
mand, continued to enact
Holmes for 30 years, his charac-
terization has been the model
for those who followed in the
role: John Barrymore, Walter
Hampton and Basil Rathbone.

Though it slows after its brisk
start and is leisurely in its un-
foldings of mysteries, "The
Private Life of Sherlock Hol-
mes" is an entertaining pas-
tiche, often witty, always in-
genious and snarely written and
directed.

Art.

Every week the Herald
Tribune reports on the
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Europe: what's new, old
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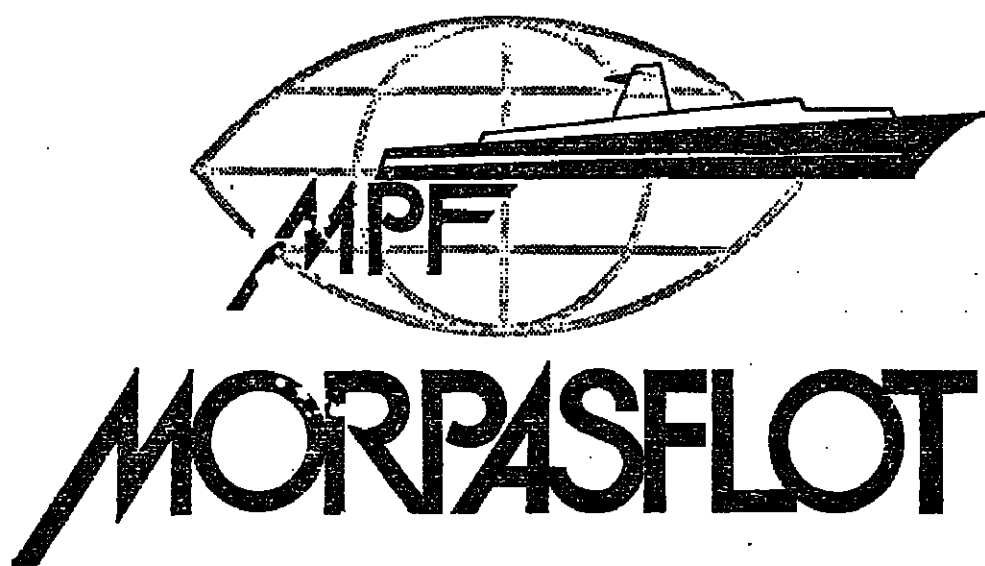
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is Abound in Britain in Economic Upturn

By John M. Lee

Dec. 25 (NYT).—Britain's economy is showing a disappointing economic upturn, with a balance of payments (trade in goods and services) in surplus by \$72 million and a figure like \$1.4 billion is expected this year. This compares with a surplus of \$998 million in 1969.

Reserves Up
More indicative of the health of the pound was the net inflow of foreign exchange, which totaled \$2.2 billion in the first nine months, including the payment surplus. The funds were used to reduce Britain's international indebtedness and bolster reserves.

The figure is an impressive one, considering the fact that there was a net outflow of \$488 million in the third quarter, even after a \$61 million balance-of-payments surplus.

Even though, for once, balance-of-payments considerations offer no compulsion to restrain economic growth, Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has still been reluctant to stimulate the economy so long as inflationary trends remain strong.

The government's hope is that the confrontation with the electricity workers' unions this month will mark a turning point in excessive wage demands.

Pages Soar
The view of the British government, in soaring commentators have of concern about the rise in inflation and the economic growth—this year after 1.8 per cent.

As usual British bogey of payments deficit control for the month of nine months of this year account of the

nese Economy Headed Down 58 Months of Steady Growth

Dec. 25 (UPI).—The Economic Planning Agency says the Japanese economy has turned downward for the first time after 58 straight months of growth.

Agency, in a report on economic activity in October, of 25 indicators showed negative reports.

September, the agency said the economy had reached a point with 13 negative indicators and it could be to go down.

Indicators on which the agency bases its reports cover machinery orders, construction orders, raw inventory, production and shipping.

Agency said indices for machinery orders, construction and raw materials, all of which rose in September, October.

5-Year Plan In Argentina Is Drawn Up

Foreign Interests Play A Supplemental Role

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 25 (NYT).—Brig. Gen. Roberto Marcelo Levingston, President of Argentina, announced a five-year development plan yesterday that includes "Argentina's" of the economy in which foreign interests would play a supplemental role.

But he said in a radio and television broadcast that a law he signed—a "buy Argentina" law giving increasing support to domestic concerns—did not discriminate against foreign companies and products.

Foreign concerns would be given full legal guarantees and facilities to obtain financial support from their parent companies or other foreign sources, Gen. Levingston said.

They would also be allowed local bank credits if their objectives coincided with national objectives, he added.

The plan includes a 1975 export target of \$3.75 billion, compared with the record total of \$1.75 billion this year. Export subsidies and financial support to exporters would be given through the state-owned industrial bank. This will become the national development bank, to which compulsory savings by employers and employees will be channeled, Gen. Levingston said.

Under the plan, the economic growth would rise to 8 percent from the current 5.5 percent, he said.

Quest for Ore
Continuing at
Union Minière

By Felix Kessler

BRUSSELS, Dec. 25 (AP).—Union Minière is making "significant" increases in its exploratory mining expenditures, according to a company official.

But he said the company, whose vast copper mines were appropriated in 1967 by the Congolese government in Kinshasa, has not yet found ore bodies suitable for mining production as a result of exploratory ventures begun in Australia and Canada.

"We still hope to get mines, and we will get them, I am sure," said Gérard van Schendel, Union Minière's general secretary. "But I wouldn't dare say that mining will become as big for us as before."

To Continue Exploring
Mr. van Schendel said, however, that Union Minière is prepared to continue exploratory surveys for another ten years, if it needs to. The company's exploratory costs rose 55 percent to the equivalent of \$2.7 million in 1969 and a similar increase took place in 1970, he said.

As a result of the Congo's seizure, Union Minière is receiving an annual payment equivalent to 6 percent of the nationalized mine's copper production over a 15-year period, followed by a payment of 1 percent of production for technical assistance for the subsequent ten years.

Union Minière received its first payment last year, \$7.7 million for the final quarter. Mr. van Schendel declined to make an estimate of how much the company will receive for 1970. A spokesman said, however, that the company was expected to receive an average of about \$20 million a year over the 15-year period.

Widespread Investments
The company had net profit of \$29.3 million in 1969, and paid a dividend of \$17 a share, compared with \$13 in 1968. Earlier this year, Union Minière officials indicated they anticipated that 1970 earnings would match last year's. Mr. van Schendel declined to comment on whether the earnings expectations are being fulfilled.

Following the appropriation of its Congo assets, Union Minière began investing widely in chemical, mining and industrial concerns. In its 1969 annual report, the company put a gross book value of \$70.4 million on its investment portfolio, an increase of more than \$20 million in 1968 alone.

Mr. van Schendel noted the payments from the Congolese government were being kept in a special reserve fund and that Union Minière could "mobilize" \$70 million in liquid funds if "interesting" mining ventures suddenly materialized.

Union Minière, which employs a Brussels staff of 700, also is active in data processing, nuclear research, engineering and in metallurgy.

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Wall Street Asks: Can Crisis Happen Again?

Maybe, but Worst Appears Over, Most of Industry's Leaders Say

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK (NYT).—Wall Street, emerging from its darkest period since the depression, is bothered by a vital question: Has the financial crisis been permanently resolved or merely temporarily blunted?

The answer appears to be that the crisis could recur, but there are reasons to believe that it will not, partly because of forces at work elsewhere in the economy and partly because of some important decisions that have been forced on the securities industry.

Most of the industry's leaders believe the worst is over. After two years of virtually constant distress, the first genuine feelings of optimism are burgeoning in the brokerage community.

Back on Solid Footing
Last week, the last major house with financial troubles, F.I. duPont, Glenside, Pa., arranged an outside financing that seemed to put it back on solid footing. This marked the end of the decline in Wall Street's fortunes, according to most qualified observers.

During the two years prior to the duPont financing and the widespread relief it inspired, the industry was squeezed through a financial wringer whose intensity was perhaps unmatched in the business world, surpassing even the distress of the 1930s in many respects. Here are some benchmarks:

● An estimated 16,000 workers in the New York Stock Exchange community lost their jobs and countless others are out of work in the nonexchange sectors of the industry.

● Seventy-three member firms of the NYSE which has the most rigid membership standards of any exchange have disappeared in 1970 alone and more than 100 have gone since 1968, either through merger, dissolution or outright liquidation.

● The number of member firms serving investors has fallen to 577, the fewest at any time since 1944, when there were 562.

● Hundreds of brokerage house offices across the country and in Europe have been shut or consolidated with other facilities.

● Unknown amounts of capital have fled the industry in search of greater safety and more certain returns. (Nobody seems to know the exact total, but some say it runs into hundreds of millions of dollars.)

● Congress has been forced to join with the industry to create the Securities Investor Protection Corp. to insure investors against losses in case of brokerage-house failures. (The bill was approved Monday and awaits President Nixon's signature.)

The distress in which Wall Street foundered in 1969 and 1970 had some of its roots in the tumultuous bull market that materialized in the late 1960s. The huge trading volume of

pared with a decline of \$2 million in the year-ago period. Since midyear, these loans are down \$45 million, compared with a gain in the year-earlier period of \$424 million on an unadjusted basis of \$145 million.

Commercial Paper Down
Outstanding commercial paper also dropped sharply, although much of this was accounted for by normal seasonal factors. Total paper fell \$147 billion in the week ended Dec. 14, with nonbank paper down \$123 billion and bank-related paper down \$244 billion.

Stumping demand for funds has prompted some observers to predict still another cut in the minimum lending rates of banks.

While demand for funds continues to fall, the banks are gaining large amounts of lendable funds by selling certificates of deposit.

The New York banks increased such deposits by \$233 million during the week. This brought the total increase since June 24, when the limits on rates for 30 to 90 day certificates were suspended, to \$5.0 billion.

Savings deposits at the New York banks rose \$19 million in the week.

Previously the company said that because of "depressed market prices," it was undercollateralized and "unless waivers were obtained by Dec. 25" it would have to deposit additional collateral or make a partial prepayment to noteholders. LTV said its 6 1/4 percent notes are secured by securities owned in its various subsidiaries.

Jetliner Project Put Off
For One Year in Japan
TOKYO, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Japan's first jet airliner project—called the YX—will be delayed for 12 months, the government said today.

Industry sources said the postponement appeared to be linked with uncertainty over negotiations between Nihon Aircraft Co. and some foreign manufacturers—such as Boeing and Fokker—on joint development of a new aircraft.

The Finance Ministry was said to have rejected the inclusion of development costs in the budget for the 1971 fiscal year.



Leon T. Kendall

CHECKS FIGURES—Junius W. Peake, partner at Shields & Co., at the brokerage's computer room.

try may not be physically ready for a sudden return of heavy volume, but that it certainly is mentally ready. "There's a new breed of operations guy in the Street," he says. "This is a valuable and needed commodity. It's what I see as the greatest protection—recognition of the problem."

Nothing Changed
Junius W. Peake, operations partner of Shields & Co., who is considered a leading operations man, is not quite as optimistic. "The same elements that made the problem have continued to exist," he says. "I just don't think anything has changed. Any time you increase your sales capacity, you should increase your operations capacity. The industry has not done that."

Work on the new rate structure has been delayed because of other, more pressing problems at the exchange, including efforts to arrange financing or mergers for some troubled member firms.

What happened on the Big Board maneuver, provides only a small indication of what occurred elsewhere in the securities markets. Experts say it is a valid generalization that turnover in the over-the-counter market tends to expand much more than on the senior exchange in periods of optimism.

That Wall Street was unprepared to handle the upsurge is obvious. Virtually every major house that failed or that was forced into an emergency merger is a house that ran into severe operational troubles. In contrast, those that weathered the storm in good condition generally were those with efficient back offices.

Salvaging troubled houses through mergers and outside financing really did not do anything about the problems underlying the symptoms. And the main reason the operational crisis has abated is that volume simply slowed because of the decline in stock prices.

Problem Just Abated
It all had to do with the state of the economy. The Nixon administration embarked on a policy of disinflation, followed by a decline in corporate earnings and in the securities markets. Trading volume fell sharply. The back-office problem just went away, because the factors that caused it had abated.

Can those factors reappear? And, if they do, will Wall Street be better able to cope with them?

"No broker really understood he could oversell and really hurt his profits," says Leon T. Kendall, president of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms. "But now they know."

It is his view that the industry

Rate Action On Big Board Seen Delayed

NYSE Said to Seek A Higher Surcharge

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange is expected to defer action on a permanent new commission-rate structure for securities transactions until next June, according to Wall Street sources.

The decision to delay implementation of new permanent rates was made, the sources said, because it appeared unlikely that a new structure could be agreed upon immediately and because of the difficulties involved in programming new rates into brokerage-house computers.

Earlier, the Securities & Exchange Commission had set a deadline of next June 30 for the Big Board to develop a new rate structure based on the dollar value involved in transactions. Meanwhile, the exchange was supposed to come up with interim proposals.

Have Interim Surcharge
Since last April 2, the exchange's members have been operating with an interim surcharge on top of the old rate structure, pending the development of a new structure. The surcharge amounts to \$15, or 50 percent of the old rate, whichever is less.

In granting the industry's request to implement the surcharge last April, the SEC specified that it should be only an interim measure that ultimately would be replaced by a new permanent structure.

It was understood that the stock exchange has asked the SEC for permission to alter the \$15 charge to gain an additional revenue increase immediately, because of delays in working out a new permanent structure.

SEC Yet to Act
The SEC has not yet acted upon this request. A Big Board spokesman declined to comment yesterday on reports that the \$15 surcharge might be raised to as much as \$40 on certain transactions. The SEC presumably could make a counterproposal to the exchange.

Work on the new rate structure has been delayed because of other, more pressing problems at the exchange, including efforts to arrange financing or mergers for some troubled member firms.

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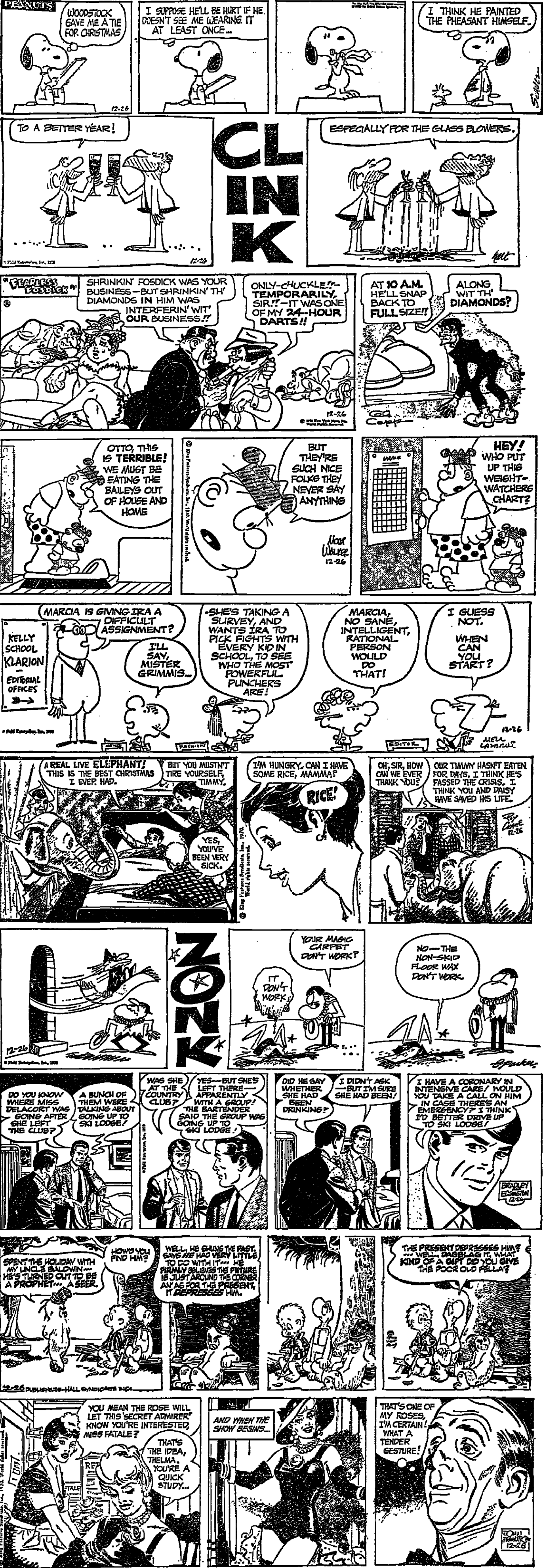
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BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



"If ya wanna know the truth, even if ya haven't been a good boy, Santa brings you lotsa toys!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HACTY
SYNIO
RUGEDD
FLUBEM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answer Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAGIC THICK ANYHOW PLEDGE
Answers: How Santa arrived—in the "NICK" of TIME

- ACROSS
- 1 KNOT's predecessor
 - 4 Affix
 - 9 Whip
 - 11 Invasion craft
 - 13 Victorian month
 - 15 Cigarettes
 - 16 Tangles
 - 21 Okla. Indian
 - 22 Percolator's relative
 - 23 Reverses
 - 24 In a way
 - 25 Sister's mistress
 - 26 Junction of
 - 28 Wood: Prefix
 - 29 Showing an emotion
 - 31 Intrepid, for one
 - 32 Aspire
 - 33 Brazilian plant
 - 34 Pastry order
 - 36 Screen fare
 - 43 Zoological suffix
 - 44 Bagaboo
 - 45 Like some sheep
 - 46 Actor Duplex
 - 47 Song of joy
 - 48 Chinese airport
 - 50 F. M.'s address
 - 51 "Maggie"
 - 52 Criticism
 - 53 Scene for bit players
 - 54 NBC and CBS
 - 56 Bureaucracy
 - 58 Stadium team
 - 59 Snake character
 - 61 Pined: Lat.
- DOWN
- 1 Tennessee's Albert
 - 2 Milwaukee
 - 3 Resident of Buffalo, e.g.
 - 4 Lithographer's liquid
 - 5 water (hard part)
 - 6 Literary pseudonym
 - 7 Gnat, in Scotland
 - 8 Baseball great
 - 9 Decidually
 - 10 Greasy
 - 11 Gum or rubber
 - 12 Irish writing
 - 13 Cattle Nephews
 - 14 Chemical compound
 - 15 Gashed
 - 16 Kind of jet
 - 17 Scottish slope
 - 18 N. Y. street
 - 19 Tail performer
 - 20 Bar offerings
 - 21 Fire-draw
 - 22 Shipshape
 - 23 Playwright Jones
 - 24 Name to evangelism
 - 25 Coin
 - 26 Legend
 - 27 Words to a security
 - 28 Bedside
 - 29 Cowards
 - 30 Charles
 - 31 Stagnant
 - 32 Ruminant
 - 33 colous
 - 34 Pierced
 - 35 Opposite of a busy signal
 - 36 Gentle
 - 37 S.A. Sweeney
 - 38 S.A. Sweeney
 - 39 Slows down
 - 40 Kind of dancer
 - 41 Capt. Cornman's command
 - 42 Melville
 - 43 Arrow poison
 - 44 Degree
 - 45 Spoken for
 - 46 House plant
 - 47 Look a
 - 48 Roman spitta
 - 49 Occur
 - 50 Religious title

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
1. Output of	13. French	27. Battered	42. Take up	59. Adequate
6. Down	37. political unit	48. accessory	52. Of that	60. Of that
14. Silver	38. Bitter words	49. Old times	53. Heraldic	61. Lovers
15. Holder of	39. Rote here and	50. "Will and	54. Clarified	62. Goggles
16. Health, for	40. Kings,	51. and the	55. foxholes	63. ditto
17. Higher: amount	41. Small combo	52. Mosaic, for one	56. John's union	64. Truism
18. Luster	42. Supply one	53. Certain bonds	57. Rashed	65. Horse god
19. Here: Fr.	43. Shift holder	54. Grandmas	58. White-oil east	66. Goggles
20. Shanty dwellers	44. Excavation	55. Nevertheless	59. In-laws and	67. (choppy)
21. Fall: Prefix	45. Of the back	56. Make a	60. Scurlet's	68. Dahomey
22. Late-show	46. Indiana	57. Juster: White	61. Tabor, now	69. Crust
23. Vulture eyes	47. Chance's	58. Math term	62. Coll' of jawn	70. Executive's
	48. Partner	59. Dickens's	63. Nevertheless	71. Used up

BOOKS

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPPS

Edited by R. C. Latham and W. Matthews. University of California Press. Vol. I: 1660, 348 pp.; Vol. II: 266 pp.; Vol. III: 1662, 328 pp. \$27 for the three vols.

Reviewed by Christopher Hibbert

At the beginning of January 1660, Samuel Pepys, then 26 years old and living in Axe Yard, Westminster, began to keep a diary. Eight-and-a-half years later, fearing that he was going blind, he felt compelled to abandon it. As he penned the last entry in his scrupulous neat shorthand it was as though he were sealing himself "into the grave." For Pepys, like that other devoted diarist James Boswell, could never feel that the experiences of any day of his life were really complete until they had been recorded: the very process of setting them down on paper had the effect of deepening and extending his enjoyment of them.

It is an enjoyment that we cannot fail to share. From the very first page when the young man introduces himself to us as he gets out of bed and puts on his suit with his full and fashionable skirts, and sits down to his Sunday dinner of turkey with his wife—who has turned her hand in the cooking of it—we are immediately and intimately involved in his eager pursuit of pleasure. We follow him with delight into taverns and playhouses, through crowded courts and streets, to Exeter's Whitehall Palace, downriver to Greenwich, by horse to Hatfield and into the bedchambers of pretty servants. There is no better guide to Restoration London, or to the lives of the people who inhabit it.

"I sat up till the bell-man came by with his bell, just under my window as I was writing of this very line, and cried, 'Cold one of the clock, and a cold, frosty, windy morning.' I then went to bed and left my wife and the maid a-washing still."

Pepys is a vain and rather selfish man, we discover, bourgeois, materialist, somewhat snobbish, extremely industrious and almost obsessively methodical—sometimes, indeed, as Robert Latham suggests in his excellent introduction, the diary itself seems part and parcel of his need to bring neatness and efficiency out of chaos, a carefully summarized catalogue of events which reduces the inevitable disorder of daily life into some sort of tidy shape. Pepys is also highly ambitious, and it is the gradual fulfiling of this ambition that gives the diary an exceptional, peculiar interest.

At the outset he is a mere clerk in the Exchequer, uncertain of even that appointment, and "very poor"; slowly he rises to become a distinguished, almost indispensable civil servant, a friend of the king, secretary of the Admiralty, a rich and knowledgeable bibliophile. And never in any stage of his career does he lose that love of society, that intense, consuming curiosity which makes him, as he says, "with child to see any strange thing," and fills his

diary with such manifold lights. Nor is it only the st that appeals to him; he is interested in everything; he even the most common everyday things were so full "At night," he re "writing in my study, a I ran over my table, which I up fast under my shelves my table till tomorrow."

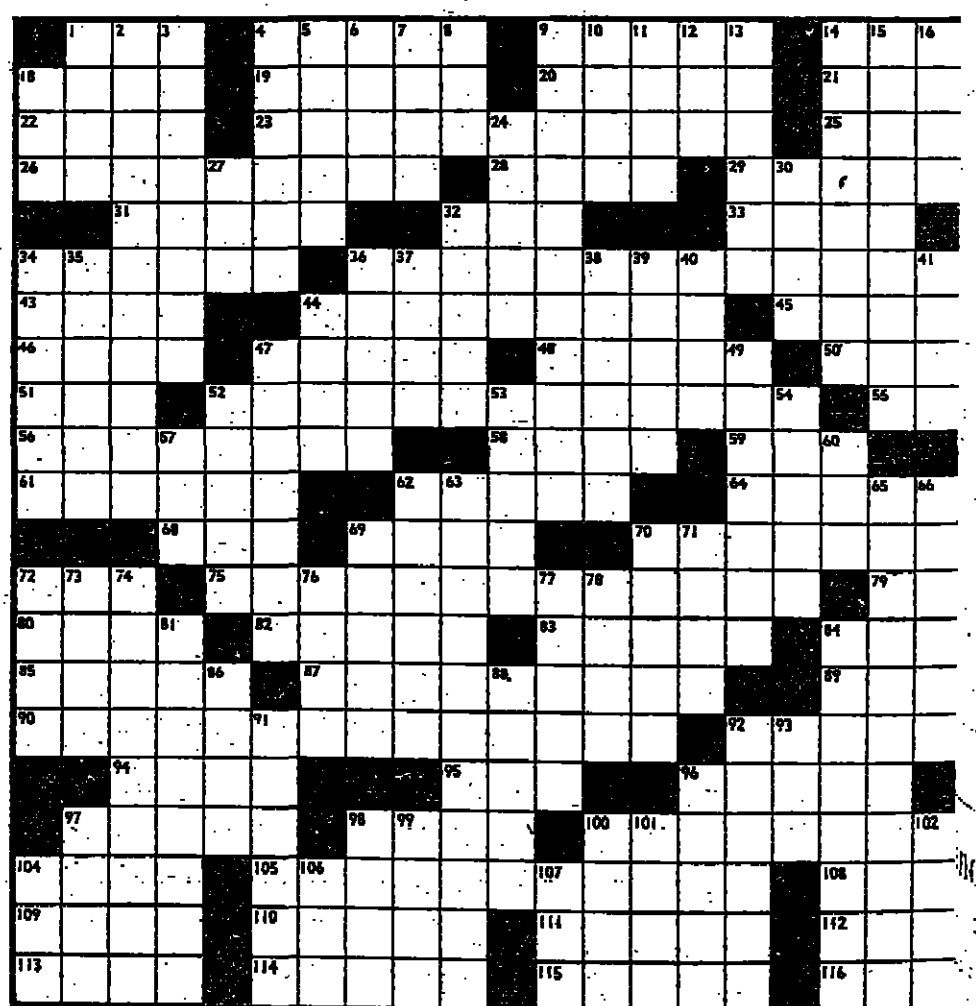
Although Pepys had no to see his diary printed lifetime, he did apparently that future generations be enabled to read it. Ger—and characteristically took pains to preserve it in order and to catalogue it: library that he bequeath Magdalen College, Cambr specifically "for the bene posterity." Owing to the dities of deciphering the u stified shorthand, however, Memoirs of Samuel Pepys were not published until ti ginning of the 19th ce and then they appeared highly unsatisfactory an complete edition. The tran tion had been entrusted poor Cambridge undergrad who had carefully copie the entire diary for a pal of £200—Sir Walter Scot to get £100 for reviewing but the editor, the elder b of the master of Magdalen lege, printed only inacc and bawdier selections it. A subsequent text, pubi in eight volumes between and 1896, although up till the standard edition, w improvement. "Few of his are totally free of errors," ert Latham comments: "are marred by a great n some minor in significant others affecting the styl the very meaning of the Out of a sense of decorum passages were deleted gether, rendering Pepys' tions on some occasions plained. Why, for instar have sometimes wonderd Pepys walk out of Westm Abbey during the most d moments of the coronati Charles II? It now appear he was obliged to do so b he had "so great a list to

It would be impossib praise this new edition, perb example of Anglo- ican scholarship, too hig is evident from these fir volumes—eight more a come, including a "Compa and an index—that no edition will ever be nece Replete with admirable clear maps, relevant pl and helpful glossaries, P diary at last appears ca before the public, dress handsomely as its fast author could ever have to see it.

"The Dragon Wakes: and The West, 1793-181. Christopher Hibbert vi published in January. He this review for Book Literary supplement of Washington Post.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

DRESS CIRCLE—By Thomas Sheehan



- DOWN
- 13 Output of
 - 6 Down
 - 14 Silver
 - 15 Holder of
 - 16 Health, for
 - 17 Higher: amount
 - 18 Luster
 - 19 Here: Fr.
 - 20 Shanty dwellers
 - 21 Fall: Prefix
 - 22 Late-show
 - 23 Vulture eyes
 - 27 French
 - 37 political unit
 - 38 Bitter words
 - 39 Rote here and
 - 40 Kings,
 - 41 Small combo
 - 42 Supply one
 - 43 Shift holder
 - 44 Excavation
 - 45 Of the back
 - 46 Indiana
 - 47 Chance's
 - 48 Partner
 - 57 Battered
 - 48 accessory
 - 49 Old times
 - 50 "Will and
 - 51 and the
 - 52 Mosaic, for one
 - 53 Certain bonds
 - 54 Grandmas
 - 55 Nevertheless
 - 56 Make a
 - 57 Juster: White
 - 58 Math term
 - 59 Dickens's
 - 72 Take up
 - 52 Of that
 - 73 Heraldic
 - 54 Clarified
 - 55 foxholes
 - 56 John's union
 - 57 Rashed
 - 58 White-oil east
 - 59 In-laws and
 - 60 Scurlet's
 - 61 Tabor, now
 - 62 Coll' of jawn
 - 63 Nevertheless
 - 92 Adequate
 - 93 Of that
 - 94 Lovers
 - 95 Goggles
 - 96 ditto
 - 97 Truism
 - 98 Horse god
 - 99 Goggles
 - 100 (choppy)
 - 101 Dahomey
 - 102 Crust
 - 103 Executive's
 - 104 Used up

April 1971

Art Buchwald

Senate May Table 1971

WASHINGTON—It is with regret that I must inform everyone that there will not be a New Year, at least not on Jan. 1 as originally planned.



Buchwald

The reason for this is that the bill to authorize 1971 is now bottled up in the Senate and is finding tough sledding.

In other years the passing of a New Year's resolution was nothing more than a formality. The House and Senate approved it on voice votes, and the President automatically signed the bill declaring the New Year would start on the first day of the month of January.

But this year, because of bitter feelings, vested interests,

and some very tricky parliamentary procedures, the New Year's bill has been in trouble from the start.

This is what happened: On Sept. 15, President Nixon sent up to Congress a message asking it to give him authorization to declare a New Year, which would be designated 1971. (By law, the number of the New Year is always raised one digit from the previous year.)

The Senate subcommittee on calendar affairs held lengthy hearings on the bill and heard testimony from administration officials, labor leaders, and 1970 lobbyists, as well as conservatives who were opposed to going into 1971 without a constitutional amendment.

The bill was finally cleared in committee on Nov. 20 by a vote of 8 to 7.

It then went to the floor, where it ran into some very serious difficulties.

Proponents of the SST tacked an amendment on to the New Year's resolution, which provided \$210,000,000 to start building the first supersonic airliner in Seattle.

Several senators, who were having trouble with a trade bill, added an amendment providing that no New Year's bill could be passed unless all imports on shoes and flashlights were halted from abroad.

Doves in the Senate tacked on another amendment saying that the President could not officially declare 1971 until all our troops were out of Vietnam.

Opponents of new welfare legislation added an amendment saying that there could not be a New Year unless all welfare mothers took birth control instruction.

Another amendment, added by Southern Senators, said there could not be a 1971 until all school busing was eliminated in the South.

A liberal Senate bloc then added an amendment saying no funds could be provided for 1971 unless the President gave a complete plan for curbing Spiro Agnew.

A group of Senators added their own amendment which called for \$900 million to bail out the Penn Central Railroad.

By the time the New Year's bill was ready for a vote, there were 234 amendments attached to it.

Twenty filibusters were started at the same time.

A few days ago the President warned Congress that the United States had to have a New Year, and that he would keep them in session until he got one.

While everyone seemed to agree with him, no senator was willing to give an inch on his favorite amendment.

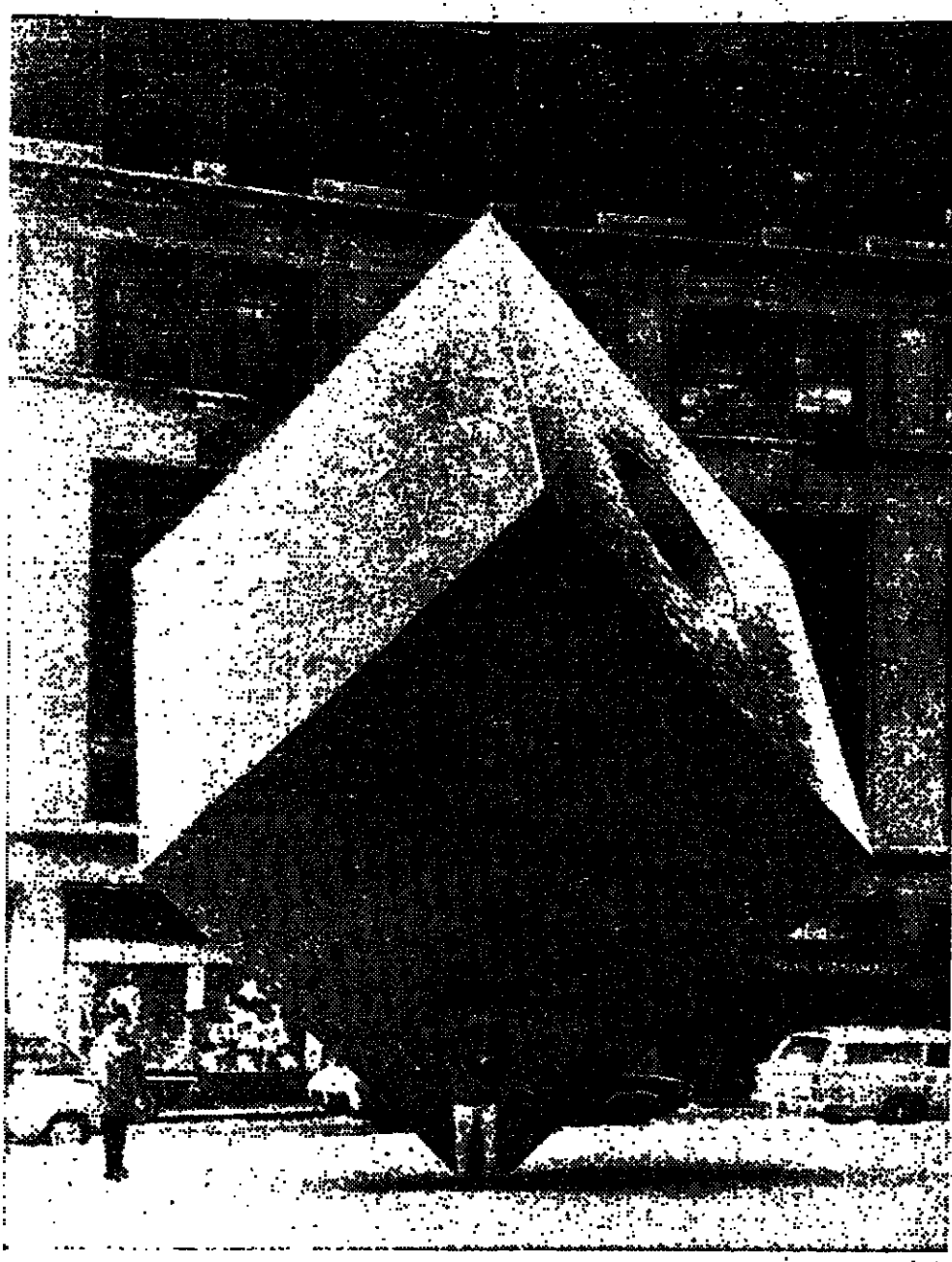
Despite the President's plea, both Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott have said privately they don't see how there can possibly be a 1971 before July 15.

Iced Cube Ornamental And Useful

According to Barbara Rose in her critical history, "American Art Since 1900," "(Isamu) Noguchi, an American of Japanese descent, has never relinquished a tie to natural forms. Like Calder, Noguchi has his roots deep within the French tradition. As Brancusi's assistant, he learned to love the purity of simple, closed forms and polished surfaces; his respect for materials may have come partly from his Japanese heritage. Adapting his forms from the organic shapes of the Surrealists, Noguchi purged them of much of their mythic content, using them instead as a point of departure for highly sophisticated and refined works."

She also notes that he worked primarily in wood. Fortunately for the unidentified man sheltering under the giant cube on lower Broadway in New York, Noguchi sometimes changed styles.

Photo by Bill Sacco, NYT.



Having a Smashing Time on Boxing Day

PARIS—When good King Wenceslas went out and was kind to the poor man he was doing what one is supposed to do the day after Christmas on the feast day of St. Stephen, which is known as Boxing Day in England.

It was a day for alms-boxes or for boxes, usually made of earthenware, which were used by apprentices to collect money from their masters' customers. The collection drive, there would be a ceremonial box smashing—possibly, Gillian Edwards suggests in her new book, "Hogmanay and Tiffany," the origin of the phrase, a smashing time.

Miss Edwards's book (published in London by Bles) is a brief scholarly consideration of various holidays or red letter days as many of them were once known because they were inscribed on church calendars in red letters rather than blue. Medieval calendars suggest that medieval people took more time off than one thinks; in addition to feast days, there were two days each month which were believed to be extremely unlucky. On these days no business could be transacted and it was most dangerous to "assault people . . . to drink, to eat or be led."

Christmas, Miss Edwards points out, is proof of the oddity of the English. "We are almost alone," she writes, "in calling the Christmas festival of the nativity Christmas—the Mass or Feast of Christ." Odd indeed in a country that reacted against popery with such violence.

Christmas has of course been celebrated

on various dates. A 336 calendar was the first to mark Dec. 25 as the day of Christ's birth. The reasoning was that Christ was conceived on the same date as he died. The Crucifixion, it was decided, took place on March 25. Therefore, Christ must also have been conceived on March 25. Add on nine months and you have Christmas.

Christmas pie seems to have no special symbolism, though the English are justly

Mary Blume

famous for their pies ("Thy breath is like the steam of apple-pies," Robert Greene wrote prettily to a lady in 1590). The most famous Christmas pie eater was Jack Horner (the plums he picked out, some scholars have reasoned, were in fact the seeds to the maw of the Scrooge in Somerset, which, for reasons too exhausting to go into here or anywhere, were being sent to Henry VIII in a pie).

Mince pies used to be made of minced meat and pudding was sausage. The sort of Christmas pudding we know drove an early 18th-century French visitor into ecstasy ("BLESSED BE HE WHO INVENTED PUDDING") but it did not become a recognized Christmas dish until the Georges. The plums in plum pudding have never been anything but raisins. Christmas having lasted 12 days in times

PEOPLE: Dancing Lamas Threaten Everest

Mount Everest, the highest place on earth and one of the most forbidding, is threatened by cocktail bars, soft music and night-club acts, says one of its conquerors. Lord Hunt, who in 1953 led the first expedition to scale the 29,002-foot peak in the Himalayas, foresees a free-way being built up to the foot of the mountain, taking all the adventure out of the journey. The British mountaineer and diplomat also conjures up a picture of a big hotel and cabaret featuring "a minstrel from the monastery" and a floor-show of dancing lamas. "Everest," he says, "is doomed."



Lord Hunt

Agatha Christie's thriller "The Mousetrap" claimed yet another world record Christmas Eve by notching up the greatest number of performances during a continuous run of a play at one theater—7,511. The previous record-holder was "The Drunkard," by W.H. Smith and anonymous co-authors identified only as "the eggheads." It ran at the "Theatre Royal, Los Angeles" from July 8, 1953, for a total of 1,510 performances. The cast of "The Mousetrap" at London's Ambassador Theatre took the milestone in its stride. No celebrations were held after the show, and the audience was asked, as it has been for the past 19 years, not to disclose who does it.

The eight volunteer firemen of Injune, Australia, have resigned, after their ancient equipment failed and the fire brigade superintendent's cafe burned down.

English TV personality David Frost says reports that he offended the President and Mrs. Nixon and the Rev. Billy Graham at a White House Christmas party were "rubbish."

The enthusiasm of the President and First Lady and their guests made it the most exciting night I can remember, Frost said in New York.

Frost appeared at the White House last Friday as part of a special Christmas program which included several Christmas readings by Frost. There were reports that some of the comments and jokes by the entertainer were considered in bad taste and irreverent by some of the guests.

"Far from being upset," Frost said, "the President told the audience at the end of the performance: 'There have been some memorable events in the White House during the Christmas season but I do believe that David Frost and the 'Away Chorus' and (band leader) Bill Taylor gave us an evening that will be very hard to equal either out of the past or any time in the future.'"

The sound of a trumpet stopped a court hearing in Maidstone, England, this week. Judge John Stretcher asked an aide to find out where the sound was coming from and stop it. The aide traced it to band leader Maynard Ferguson, who was giving a lesson to a prisoner in the nearby jail. Teacher and pupil moved to another room and court continued.

Comedian Bob Hope received a mass welcome from some

20,000 American servicemen when he opened his seventh annual Christmas tour of the Vietnam war zone troops; Camp Eagle, just south of Ho Chi Minh City, about 400 miles east of Saigon. Opening applause for the men of the 101st Airborne Division turned to stony silence when Hope introduced South Vietnamese President Nguyen Cao Ky as a "very green man," and few laughed when the comic said, "You remember World War II? That was one without the pickets." "I crowd warmed up, however, when Hope's monologue turned to drugs. 'I believe a lot of you here are interested in gardening,' he said. "Security officials told me you're growing your own grass." As the alarm roared, Hope continued: "I shouldn't take pot away from the soldiers. We should give it to the negotiators in Paris."

Cabaret artists Nina and Frederick, who split up 12 years ago, are back in Holland for a family reunion. Nina, Dane recently named one of the world's ten sexiest women, is currently doing her first solo act in England; the former singing partner of Frederick, Baron von Pallandt, the son of a Dutch diplomat and the father of Nina's three children. The couple was not answering the telephone, but local sources at the Christmas reunion might well be interpreted as a reconciliation.

While the rest of us were trimming the tree and drinking egg-nogs, British yachtsmen Chay Blyth opened a party from his wife on Christmas Eve—which is also the Blyths' wedding anniversary—between turtles at the tiller, battling the turbulent seas off Cape Horn in his bid to sail around the world.

Chay Blyth, 30, who left Britain Oct. 18 in his 56-foot steel boat British Steel, rendezvoused with the Royal Navy's Antarctic patrol ship Endurance on the coast of Antarctica. Blyth was reported after a radio interview with the Endurance captain that Blyth looked "completely fit" and had "even shaved for his only human contact in many weeks."

Hotel Strike Ends HONOLULU, Dec. 25 (AP).—An 11-week strike against eight hotels came to an official end yesterday with ratification of a three-year contract by some 2,000 employees. Gov. John Burns had announced tentative agreement on the contract week ago.

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